The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established induce, 1738, and is now in its onthundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the Emclish lawrange, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, toral and general news, well selected insecting and valumble formers and houshold departments. Henceting so many homeeloids in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single opied in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can two side of opied in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can two side of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of approving the pay rolls and transacting some other business. After the approval of the pay rolls of the various departments without much discussion, the board elected Thomas E. Sherman a weigher of coal and other merchan-

A communication from the board of firewards asking leave to purchase 1000, feet of hose at a cost of \$500 provoked considerable discussion, but a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase. Mayor Clarke called up the claim of Mrs. James H. Barney, Sr., for injuries received by a fall on a sidewalk. It was voted that the som of \$500 be paid her in full compensation. The claim of Miss Emilie Duffin for injuries was also taken up and the petitioner was given leave to withdraw. Her fall was alleged to have occurred over the projecting step of the old Ellery house on Thames street, and the members of the board believed that her claim was against the owner of the property rather than against the city. Bids for printing the City Documents

for 1906 and the Tax List for 1907 were opened and the contract was awarded to the MERCURY Publishing Compa-

The new city charter proved to have worked somewhat of a change in the method of financing the fire department. Chief Kirwin asked if the amount received for the recent sale of two fire horses 'could be applied to the purchase of one new horse, and was luformed that the money must go luto the general tressury fund and could not even be added to the appropriation for the fire department without action by the representative council. It appeared that in the past horses had been purchased from the regular department appropriation. .

The Board of Health bas sent to Dr. appreciation of his very valuable services as physician in charge of the City Hospital, Dr. Ramsay gave bis services without charge and the members of the board realize the value of the gift.

Ex-Congressman Bull has returned from Florida, where he has been spending the winter months. He is guest of his brother, Dr. William T. Bull, in New York. Mr. Everett H. Bryant, who accompanied Mr. Bull, on his trip, has arrived in this city.

Miss Jennie G. Johnson, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. John H. Sweet, Jr., at their home on Spring street, returned to her home in Waterbury, Coun., on Thursday, accompanied by Miss Alta H. Crandall, who will be her guest over Easter.

Mr. Theodore 'A, Underwood, of West Kingston, R. I., was a visitor here the past week. Mr. Underwood has just recovered from a severe attack of illness.

Hon, T. Mumford Scabury was able to drive out the past week, but is still suffering from the effects of his fall,

Colonel and Mrs. Addison Thomas will open their cottage on Rhode Island avenue early in April.

Mr. Alexander Peckham, of West Superior, Wie., has been visiting relatives in this city.

Pitcher Ernest Greene has gone to Charlotteville, Va., to Join the Buffalo base ball team.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens have returned from their trip abroad, Alderman and Mrs. DeLancey Kane

have returned from Europe.

Mr. Samuel Kesson is spending his vacation in New York.

Patients at Hospital.

The contract between the city of Newport and the trustees of the Newport Hospital for the care of the city cases and certain contagions diseases has been signed by both parties and the patients have been transferred from the City Hospital to the Newport Hospital. The contract is regarded as very advantageous to the city and although its term is only for one year Mayor Clarke has received assurances from the hospital authorities that there will be no objection to a renewal when the time expires.

The putients have been transferred from the City Hospital with the exception of one patient. This one is suffering from tuberculosis and there is a question whether this disease is one that is to be admitted to the Hospital under the terms of the contract. There is somewhat of uncertainty among medical men as to whether inberculusis is to be considered a contaglous or infectious disease and it is upon this point that the decision resta.

The old City Hospital will be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated and prepared for occupancy for other

Easter Day.

Tomorrow will be Easter Day. Although it comes rather earlier than usual it will be bailed as the advent of Spring, and if the weather is at all propitious there will be a showing of summer costumes at church and on the street. Not always, however, is it sufficiently warm or pleasant to permit of the usual Easter parade and it may well be that this year the spring display may have to be postponed. The season has been so backward and Easter comes so early that there has hardly been the usual big business in the stores, but ander the circumstances trade been as good as could be expected.

There will be special services to all the Christian churches tomorrow and special Easter music will be furnished by the choirs, in some cases augmented for the occasion. The attendance should be large if the weather is propi-

Many of the schools and colleges have closed for the spring vacation and a number of Newport's absent sons and daughters will be at home for Easter. The public schools of Newport closed on Thursday night and will not re-open until April 8th.

Henry A. Thorndike of this city has been given a verdlet in the Superior Court in Taunton for \$165.76 in his suit against William H. Dowd of that city. The case was rather out of the ordinary. Mr. Thorudike claimed to have purchased empty starch barrels of defendant to ship fish but it developed that the barrels had contained oxide of zinc and the fish were spoiled.

Mr. W. J. Merrall, father of Mr. A. E. Merrall, died in New York on Sunday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Merrall was one of the original members of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit. The Newport store was closed on Wednesday, the funeral ser vices being held on that day.

The Brown University Musical Clubs will give a concert at Masonic Hall on the evening of Friday, April 12th, for the benefit of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association. The club is always popular in Newport where it has been heard a number of times by large audiences.

Mr. Benjamin U. Carr, the retired veteran letter carrier, is ill at his home on Prospect Hill street.

Mr. Daniel Cook celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of bis birth on Sunday at his home on Park street.

Mr. Henry P. Hass, of Yale College, is spending his Easter variation with bis parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hass.

A number of the public school teachers spent their Easter vacation in New

Officer Hare, who has been confined

to his home by illness, is able to be out. Miss Harriet E. Carr is ill at her home on Howard street.

Mr. A. Y. Hudson is again critically ill at his home.

Election of Officers. Island Cemetery.

President-Robert S. Franklin. Secretary and Treasurer-Henry C. Sie-

vens. Superintendent—Andrew K. McMahon. Grounds Committee—Robert S. Franklin, William J. Easton, George R. Wilber.

Newport Lodge, No. 104, B. P. O. Elks. Exalted Ruler-Charles H. Sullivan. Esteemed Leading Knight-Vernon B. An-

derson. Esteemed Loyal Knight—Robert A. Dana-Esteemed Lecturing Knight-J. Frank Atro. Secretary—Arthur B. Commerford. Treasurer—John F. J. O'Connor. Tyler—James Mol.eish. Truntee for three Years—Stephen S. Flud-

der.
Representative to Grand Lodge—James R.
Crowley,
Alternate—William P. Clarke.

Food Inspector Meeded.

The necessity for some official with jurisdiction over the food supply of the city has developed this week, and the outcome will undoubtedly be a lawsuit. A well known market man bought some beef from one of the wholesale houses and when it had been delivered to his market he detected a noticeable odor which it is supposed to have acquired by being hong in an ice box where the air was not pure. In fact the markelman claims to have noticed the odor in the plant of the wholesale house. There were also some had places on the beef but not so much that the meat, without the odor, would have been refused.

The marketman got into communication with the manager of the wholesale house and demanded that the beef be taken back. This was peremptority refused. Then some city official was sought to decide whether such meat was allowed to be sold. Mayor Clarke was called into consultation as well as a veterinary and the United States inspecior. The inspector stated that he had no jurisdiction over meat within the State, but in reply to a question by the manager of the wholesale house said that he would allow the meat to be shipped out of the State provided that it was trimmed up. The controversy ended just where it began, the wholesaler refusing to receive it back and the retailer declining to accept it and sell it to his customers. Apparently the outcome will have to be a lawsuit.

But the point of the whole matter of interest to the city is the question of furisdiction in such matters. Mayor Clarke desires that there be an official with full power to inspect all food supplies and condemn any that may be in a dangerous condition, the officer to be subject to the direction of the Board of Health. An ordinance providing for such an official will be submitted to the next meeting of the representative council for their consideration.

Captain Alexander N. Snow, commander of the tug Richmond which went ashore below Fort Adams last February, has been held responsible for the accident by the United States Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and his license as a master has been suspended for twenty-five days. Captain Snow stated to the board that he left the wheel in charge of a deck hand for a short time after giving him the proper course. Although the night was clear the man at the wheel ran the vessel schore and it was hung up on the rocks for several weeks, extensive repairs being necessary when she was finally hauled off. The Captain made no attempt to evade responsibility for the accident, and the board felt it necessary to make film subject to mild discipline. His record has been excellent in the past and the present breach of the rules was really technical.

The funeral of James Topham Albro look place from his late residence on North Baptisi street Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was largely attended. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, of Trinfty church, officiated and read the service of the Episcopal faith. The members of the Watter Lowrie Club attended in a body and the bearers were all members of the club: Mesers, Edward Ball, Benjamin Langley, Edgar Barker, Caleb Anderson, Thomas Bishop and George Sherman, The floral tributes were very beautiful. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

A French conference under the pa trounge of the Newport committee of the Alliance Francaise will be held at the parlors of Mrs. French E. Chadwick, honorary president of the society. Oakwood Terrace, on Monday, April 1st, at 3.30 p. m. M. Austole Le Brar Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Laurente of the French Academy, will discues the literature, tradition and legends of the Theatre of Bretagne.

The well known blind evangelist, Rev. Thomas Houston, has been conducting services at the First Presbytermu Church this week. He preached there for the first time last Sunday and each evening this week, except Saturday, there have been services. The attendance has been very good, and apparently Mr. Houston's efforts are abowing results,

The funeral of Lialias Marie, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Houllhau, who died Saturday after a few days, illness occurred Sunday afternoon, Interment was in St. Columba's cemetery, where many floral tributes were placed upon the grave by relatives and friends.

Mr. Charles Bickerton, formerly of this city, but now of Pawtucket, has been obliged to abandon bis proposed trip to England, on account of poor

Mr. Lonmel Holmes, formerly of this city, but now of the Springfield Training School, was a visitor here the past week.

The public schools closed on Thursday for the Easter vacation.

League for Rural Progress.

The sessions of the fourth annual conference of the League for Rural Progress which has been held in this city this week have not been as largely attended as they deserved, as much interesting matter was presented by men in a position to know the subjects upon which they spoke.

The first session was held with Aquidneck Grange of Middletown at the Town Hall on Monday evening, with a good attendance. The meeting was of a very interesting nature and those present took a deep interest in the proceedings. All the other sessions were held in Newport.

The Tuesday, morning session was held in Musonic Hall, with Col. Audrew K. McMahon presiding. Dexter M. Rogers, who is in charge of the gypsy moth work in New England for the United States government, gave a very interesting lecture on the gypsy moth, illustrated by stereopticon views. He told how the moth was brought here for entomological purposes some years ago and has since then spread dangerously. He showed pictures of the moth at various stages and also of the damage done by it. The brown tall moth was also discussed and pictures were shown.

Rev. E. T. Ruot, field secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christlan Workers in Rhode Island, presented the topic of "Church Federation for Rural Progress," showing that the church a build not exist for itself alone but should work for the good of the community. He told of some of the work for progress that is being done by different pastors and churches.

Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, author of The Country Town," spoke on The New Rural Life. He spoke of the wouderful growth in methods of farming and modes of living in the country and said that the future would undoubtedly see further development of refinement and cultivation in rural life. The cities are growing and there is an increasing demand for farm products which will do away with the abandoned farms.

Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., presided at the afternoon session in Masonio Hall on Tuesday. Hon, William P. Clarke delivered an address of welcome to the members of the League, the response teing by the president, Rev. E. T. Root. Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, presented the topic, "What the Strong City Churches can do to Help Weaker Rural Churches." Mr. Sanderson advised the tural churches to secure strong energetic young men for the pastorate and sold that the salary should not be less than \$1000, city churches being called upon for help if this amount could not be raised locally. The rural preachers should go to hear their city brethren and should get in touch with their methode.

Dr. E. V. Murphy of Newport presented a valuable address on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis." He spoke of the various sources of contagion, notably from sputum and through the milk supply, and urged immediate consultation with competent authority for a protracted cough or other symptoms of tuberculosia. Mr. Wuller E. Ranger, State commissioner of public schools, look up the matter of school gardens. and showed what the teacher could do to foffuence the minds of her pupils in the right direction. He was followed by Mr. Henry Lincoln Clapp of Boston, who spoke upon the practical side of the question, illustrating by stercopticon views many successful bits of gardening. A paper on "The League of Improvement Societies in Rhode Island," by President Edwin A. Noyes, was read by Miss Harriet E. Thomas of the Charity Organization Society.

At six o'clock a buffet lunch wa served in the main dining room of the Perry House, and in the evening the last session of the conference was held

in the Rogers High School hall. Hon, Robert S. Burlingame presided and the first address was by Dean L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. He spake of the functions of the agricultural college and told of the many modern improvements for both work and living in the country, emphasizing the need for these to keep the boys on the farm. He was followed by Hon. Roswell B. Burchard, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, whose topic was "Good Roads." Mr. Burchard is always a fluent speaker and was thoroughly in touch with his subject. He spoke of the necessity for good roads throughout the Stale and showed what had already been done to secure a complete system of mate highways In the country regions. He spoke of the advantages offered by various kinds of roads and in closing pledged himself to do his ulmost to advance the cause of good roads.

Miss Bessie Griffith, of the Conservatory of Music in Boston, is spending her Easter vacation in Newport, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Orinth.

Recent Deaths.

Henry D. Scott.

Captain Henry D. Scott, one of the veteran business men of Newport, died at his home Tuesday night of diseases incident to old age. He was eightytwo years old and bad been falling for some time, although he had been confined to his tied for only about three

Although not a native of Newport Captain Scott had been long associated with the business and civic interests of this city. For many years he was engaged in the market business and by strict attention and thorough integrity he acquired a competency and retired some years ago. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. His record in the Civil War was an enviable one and since the close of the great conflict he had taken an active part in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also trusted to responsible positions by his fellow citizens of Newport.

Captain Scott's early days were spent on the farm where he was born in Charlmount, Mass., and at the age of 24 he went to Cullfornia, like many another young man of the time, to engage in the search for gold. He remained in the West for a few years and then returned to New Bedford where he took up the carpentering trade, working at that until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was one of the first to volunteer for service and went out as ilentenant in a Massachusetis battery. fater being transferred to the Sixteenth Battery with the rank of captain. He had a well-earned reputation for gallantry on the field, his command taking part in many of the hard fought battles of the war. He was several times wounded in action, and at Gettysburg received such a severe bullet wound to the face that he was sent home to recuperate.

Captain Scott came to Newport after the close of the war and built up a succcasful grocery business at Thames street and Langley's wharf which is now conducted by his son, Mr. William C. Scott. Some fifteen years ago he retired from active business but finding dieness irksome to his spirit he afterward opened a little store at the corner of Spring and Mary etreels, which he conducted for a short time. Of late his failing health had precluded his affection to active affeirs

He was a charter member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, G. A. R., and had served as commander of the post, as well as filling other offices. He was a member and former president of the Culifornia Pioneers Association. He served his ward for several terms as a member of the common council and was at one time a nominee for Heutenant governor of the State on the Prohibition ticket. He was an active member of the Central Baptist Church.

Captain Scott leaves a widow and seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. Henry W. Scott is a conductor on the Consolidated, running out of Newport, Mr. William C. Scott conducts the business established by his father, and Mr. Charles P. Scott is the well known organist and musical di- tion as an educator and was highly reof Boston. The daughters are Mrs. Louise Clarke and Mrs. Elmer E. Nickerson of this city, Mrs. Joseph Tompkins of New York, and Mrs. Wil-Ham Boyce of Providence.

Dudley Newton.

Mr. Dudley Newton dled at his residence on Spring street on Thursday after a considerable Illness. He was first stricken some years ago, his illness being of such a nature that he was obliged to give up his business, although he was still able to get about much of the time. For the last few months he had failed steadily and it was realized that the end was near.

Dudley Newton was a son of the late James R. and Betsey Viall Newton and was one of a large family of children. He was born in this city on January 4, 1846, and his entire life had been spent here. While still a boy he entered the architect's office of the late George C. Mason, where by close application coupled with his natural ability he insetered the details of his profess ion to that when he was only twenty. one years of age he opened an office for himself. He was successful almost from the start and many of the handsome summer palaces and substantial buildings along Thames street remain as a monument to his ability. As a supervising architect Mr. Newton was always active in the interests of his client. He was regarded as one of the atrictest supervisors that local builders ever encountered, keeping a watchful and incorruptible eye on every detail that went into a building. Mr. Newton retired from active business some three years ago when sickness came upon him.

Mr. Newton was formerly a member of a number of organizations in the city, but had withdrawn from most of them. He was a former member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of the Newport Business Men's | in New York.

Association, and, when a young man, of the Newport Artiflery Company. He served for many years as a director of the Aquidneck National Bank. He was for many years an active member of the United Congregational Church and was for some time a member of the standing committee of the church,

Mr. Newton is survived by a widow, a daughter of the late Samuel C. Bailey, and three children, Messrs, Dudley Newton, Jr., Samuel C. Newton, and Miss Ressie Newton.

John D. Weight.

Mr. John D. Wright died in New York on Friday of last week. Although he had not been in good health for some time, his death gave surpriso to his many friends about the city. He was a native of Black Island, but had been a resident of Newport many years. He and his brother, Mr. Sannel D. Wright, were engaged in the fishing business in Newport for a long time and had a wide acquaintance with the sea-faring men. Last January Mr. Wright went to New York to live, having purchased a retail liquor store.

A widow survives him; also a sister and two brothers. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. and By the Sea Aerle of Eagles.

The body was brought to this city on Saturday and funeral services held from his brother's residence on Washington street, being largely sttended, Rev. C. D. Burrows, of St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, officiated. The bearers were all Marons. The interment was in the north burial ground at Jamestown and delegates from the Masons and Engles accompanied the remains to the grave. There were many handsome floral tributes.

Richard Denovan.

Mr. Richard Danovan, a well known citizen of Newport, and for many years bandmaster at Fort Adams, died at his home Wednesday morning of pneumoila, after an Illness of about a month. He was a man of a cheerful disposition and was deeply interested in his fellow citizens. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the First Artillery and the Third Infantry. He took an active part in several battles. He was a talented musician and a kind and open hearted friend to all who were soquainted with him. He was an ideals husband and a kind father.

A widow and four children survive him: Mr. Richard J. Donovan of Phil adelphia and Mr. Thomas Dougvan of -Washington and Miss Margaret Donovan and Miss Alice Donovan, both, teachers in the public schools.

.The body was taken to Washington. for Interment.

William C. Simmons,

Professor William C. Shumons died at the Presbyterlan Hospital in New York on Sunday after a short illness of pneumonia. He had been a restdent of Newport for many years, first coming here as a private tutor for some of the wealthy families. After his family established a residence here Mr. Simmons was accustomed to go to New York where he was for many years connected with the Berkeley School. He had an excellent reputaspecied by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow and three children: Misses Margaret B. and Elizabeth P. Simmons, both teachers, and Mr. Henry G. Simmons.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Wednesday, Rev. James A. Richards officiating. The remains were taken to Norfolk, Masse, for interment.

Funeral of S. Earle Gratrix.

The remains of the late Stephen Earle Grattix, son of Mis. Maria B. Gratrix, who died from tropical fever at Porto Rico on the 17th, was brought to this city and funeral services were held at his mother's residence on Broadway Thursday afternoon, being very largely attended.

There were many beautiful floral offerings among them being handsome pieces from the organizations of which

he was a member.
Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Triutty Church officiated and the Interment was in the family lot at the Four Corners. Middletown. The bearers were George C. Lawton, Earl P. Mason, J. Gottlieb Spingler, Claus Ivercou, J. Powell Cozzens of this city, and Mr. Chambers of Providence.

Mr. Gratrix was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Providence Chapter, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, K. T., all of Providence; also of the Galahad Club of Trinity church.

Dr. Russell K. Bryer of New York isthe guest of his father, Mr. Andrew Bryer, in this city. Mr. Bryer is also entertaining ble nephew, Mr. Mark Mitchell of Brooklyn.

Miss Helen Scannevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scanneviu, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hatsell

ared, there lies a large tract It is rising ground, and in the conter of the demesne, on the top of the hill, stands a tine modern chateau, the property of a distant kinsman of Fritz's, the Count Stanislas von Tarlenheim. Catait Stantslas bimself was a student and a recluse. He seldom visited the home and had on Fritz's request very readily, and confeously offered me its hospitality for myself and my party. This, then, was our destination, chosen extensibly for the sake of the boar hunting (for the wood was carefully preserved, and boars, quee common all over Ruritania, were still to be found there in considerable numbers), really because it brought us within striking distance of the Duke of Streism's more neignificent dwell-Ing on the other side of the town. A darge party of servants, with horses and luggage, started early in the morning. We followed at midday, traveling by train for thirty miles and then mounting our horse; to ride the remalning distance to the chateau,

ten scuttemen. Every one of them had Abren carefully chosen and no less care Rully sounded by my two friends, and sall were devotedly attached to the perof the truth. The attempt on my life in the summer house was revealed to Them as a sparsto their loyalty and an indictment against Mighael. They were . also informed that a friend of the king's was suspected to lie forelbly confined within the custle of Zenda. Illia rescue was one of the objects of the expedition; but, it was added, the king's main desire was to carry into effect certain steps against his treachcrous brother, as to the precise nature of which they could not at present be further calightened. Enough that the king commanded their services and ild roly on their devotion when oc casion arose to call for it. Young, well bred, brave and loyal, they asked no more. They were ready to prove their dutiful obedience and prayed for a fight as the best and most exhibitating. mode of showing it.

Strelsau to the chateau of Tarlenbelm and castle of Zenda which frowned at us across the valley. I tried to shift my thoughts also, to forget my love, and to be at all my energies to the task before me. It was to get the king out of the castle alive. Force was useless In some trick lay the chance, and I had already an inkling of what we must do. Bul I was terribly hampered by the publicity which attended my movements. Michael must know by now of my expedition, and I knew Michael too well to suppose that his eyes would be blinded by the feint of the boar hunt. He would understand very well what the real quarry was That, however, must be risked—that and all it might mean, for Sapt, no less than myself, recognized that the present state of things had become unen

And there was one thing that : dared to calculate on-not, as I now tune without warrant. It was thisthat Black Michael would not believe that I meant well by the king. He could not appreciate—I will not say an beneat man for the thoughts of my own beart have been revealed-but seen acting honestly. He saw my onpertunity as I had seen it, as Sept had neen it; he knew the princess-nay 'I declare that a sucaking pity for him invaded me, in his way Skot and Fritz could be bribed, so the bribe were large enough. the world he kill the king my rival and my danger? Aye, verily, that he would, with as little compunction as he would kill a rat. But he would kill Rudolf Itassendyll first, if he could, rand nothing but the certainty of being etteriv damued by the release of the king alive and his restoration to the throne would drive blue to throw away the trump card which he held in rezerve to balk the supposed game of the Impodent impostor Rassendyll. Musing on all this as I rode along, I took

Michael knew of my coming sure whough. I had not been in the house an hour when an imposing embassy arrived from him. He did not quite reach the impadence of sending my would be assassins, but he sent the other three of his famous Six-the three Ituritanian gentlemen. Lauengram, Krafslein and Rupert Hentzau. A fine, strapping trin they were, splendidly horsed and admirably equipped. Young Hupert, who looked a dare and could not have been more then twenty-two or twenty-three, took sucech, wherein my devoted subject and loving brother, Michael of Strelsun, prayed me to pardon blin for not paying his addresses in person and, further, for not putting his castle at these amparent derelictions being that he and several of his servants lay sick of scarled fever and were in a very So declared young Rupert with an insolent smile on his curling upper lip and a tosa of his tidek hair-he was a handsome villala, and the gossip ran that many a lady had troubled her heart for him already.

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CHAPTER XII.

BOUT five niftes from Zenda, Gautet, Reisonin and Detchani? I BOUT five infles from Zenda, Gautet, Ressouth and Detchard; on the opposite side from that heard the last land suffered a burt."

Lauengeaut and Krafstein looked gluin and uneasy, but young Rupert's

"He hones soon to find a medicine for it, sire." he answered. And I harst out laughfur, for I knew

what medicine Detchard longed for. It is called revenue.

"You will dine with us, gentlemen?" Lusked.

Young Rupert was profuse in apolo gies. They had urgent duties at the eastle.

"Then," said I, with a wave of my band, "to our next meeting, gentlemen May it make us better acquainted.'

"We will pray your majesty for an early opportunity," quoth Rupert air-And he strode past Sapt with such leering scorn on his face that I saw the old fellow clinch his fist and scowl

For my part, if a man must needs be a knave I would have him a debomode and stylishly.

Now, it was a curious thing that on

this first night, instead of eating the excellent dinner my cooks had prepared for me, I must needs leave my gentlemen to eat it alone, under Sant's presiding care, and ride myself with Fritz to the town of Zenda and a certain little inn that I knew of. There was little danger in the excursion. The evenings were long and light, and the road this side of Zenda well frequent ed. So off we rode, with a groom be bind us. I mufiled myself up in a big zloak.

town, "there's an uncommonly pretty girl at this inn."

"How do you know?" he asked "Because I've been there," said I.

"Since"- he began "No. Before," said 1

"But they'll recognize you?"

argue, my good fellow, but listen to ne. We're two gentlemen of the king's sousehold, and one of us has a toothtche. The other will order a private room and dinner and, further, a bottle of the best wine for the sufferer. And If he be as clever a fellow as I take him for, the pretty girl and no other "What if she won't?" objected Fritz.

"My dear Fritz," said I, "if she won't for you, she will for me."

but my eyes was visible as I walked n. The landlady received us. Two binutes later my little friend (ever, I tear, on the lookout for such guests as might prove amusing) made her appearance. Dinner and the wine were ordered. I sat down in the private

She came in. I gave her time to set the wine down. I didn't want it droped. Fritz poured out a glass and gave

It to me.

girl asked sympathetically.

"The gentleman is no worse than when he saw you last," said I, throwing away my cloak.

She started with a little shrick. Then

"It was the king, then! I told mother so the minute 1 saw his picture. Oh, sir, forgive me!"

"Faith, you gave me nothing that hurt much," said I.

"I forgive them for the thing you

"I must go and tell mother."

"Stop," said I, assuming a graver air, "We are not here for sport topicht. Go and bring dinner, and not a word of the king being here."

looking grave, yet very curious.

ginning my dinner. that fellow, sir-my lord king,

I mean!" "'Sir' will do, please. How is he?" "We hardly see him now, sir?"

"And why not?" "I told him he came too often, sir,"

"So he sulks and stays away?"

"But you could bring him back?" I

anggested, with a smile. "Perhane I could " said she. "I know your powers, you see," said

"But there's no shooting on now "No, sir; but he's in charge of the house."

"Johann turned housemaid?"

"Well, there are no others," said she. "There's not a woman there-not as a servant, 1 mean. They do say-but perhaps it's false, sir."

"Let's have it for what it's worth," said I.

"Indeed, I'm aslaumed to tell you,

"On, see, I'm looking at the celling." "They do say there is a lady there, sir, but except for her there's not a woman in the place. And Johann has to wait on the goullemen."

"Poor Johann! He must be over worked. Yet I'm sure he could find "he is nearer my complexion half an hour to come and see you."

"Do you love him?" I usked.

"And you wish to serve the king?"

"Yes, sir." "Then tell him to meet you at the second inflestone out of Zenda tomorrow evening at 10 c'clock. Say you'll be there and will walk home with

"Do you mean him harm, sir?"

"Not if he will do as I bid him. But I blink I've told you enough, my prefty maid. See that you do as I bid you And, inlind, no one is to know that the king has been here." I snoke a little sternly, for there is

seldom harm in infusing a little fear into a woman's liking for you, and I softened the effect by giving her a handsome present. Then we dired, and, wrapping my cloak about my face, with Pritz leading the way, we went downstairs to our horses again.

It was but half past 8 and hardly yet dark. The streets were full for such : quiet little place, and I could see that gosslp was all agog. With the king on one side and the duke on the other, Zenda felt Itself the center of all Rurl-We jogged gently through the town, but set our horses to a sharper pace when we reached the open coun-

hann?" asked Fritz.

"Aye, and I fancy I've baited the hook right. Our little Delliah will



She started with a little shrick.

bring our Samson. It is not enough, Fritz, to have no women in a house, though brother Michael shows some wisdom there. If you want safety, you must have none within fifty miles. "None nearer than Strelsau, for instance," said poor Fritz, with a love-

lorn sigh. We reached the avenue of the cha-

teau and were soon at the house. As the hoofs of our horses sounded on the gravel Sapt rushed out to meet us. "Thank God, you're safe!" he cried.

"Have you seen anything of them?" "Of whom?" I asked dismounting.

He drew us aside that the grooms might not hear.
"Lad," he said to me, "you must not

ride about here unless with half a dozen of us. You know among our men a tall young fellow, Bernenstein by name?"

knew him. He was a fine, strap ning young man, almost of my height. and of light complexion.

"He lies in his room upstairs with a bullet through his arm."

"The deuce he does!" "After dinner he strolled out alone and went a mile or so into the wood, and as he walked he thought he saw three men among the trees, and one leveled a gun at him. He had no weapon, and he started at a run back toward the house, but one of them fired, and he was hit and had much ado to reach here before he fainted. By good luck they feared to pursue him nearer

He paused and added:

Lad, the bullet was meant for you. "It is very likely," said I, "and it's first blood to brother Michael."

"I wonder which three it was," said

"Well, Sapt," I said, "I went out tohear. But there's one thing in my mind."

"What's that?" he asked.

"Why, this," I answered--"that I shall ill requite the very great bonors Ruritania has done me if I depart from it leaving one of those Six alive." And Sapt shook my hand on that,

CHAPTER XIII.

N the morning of the day after that on which I swore my oath against the Slx I gave certain orders and then rested la greater contentment than I had known for some time. I was at work, and work, though it cannot cure love, is yet a nurcotic to it. So that Sapt, who grew feverish, marveled to see me sprawling in an armehair in the sunshine, listening to one of my friends who sang me amorous songs in a mellow voice and induced in me a pleasing melancholy. Thus was I engaged when young Rupert Hentzau, who feared neither man nor Jevil, and rode through the demesne, where every tree might hide a marksman for all he know, as though it had been the park at Strelsau, cantered up to where I lay, bowing with burlesque deference and craying private speech with me in order to deliver a message from the Duke of Streisau, I made all withdraw, and then he said, seating himself

"The king is in love, it seems." "Not with life, my lord," said 1,

amiling.
"It is well," he rejoined. "Come,

we are alone. Russendyll"-I rose to a sitting posture,

"What's the matter?" he asked. "I was about to call one of my gentiemen to bring your horse, my lord. If you do not know how to address the king, my brother must find another messenger."

"Why keep up the farce?" he asked, negligently dusting his boot with his

"Because it is not finished yet, and meanwhile I'll choose my own name." "Oh, so be it! Yet I spoke in love for you, for indeed you are a man after my own heart."

"saving my poor nonesty." Said 4, "maybe 1 am. But that I keep faith with men and honor with women, may-

He darted a glance at me, a glance

Is your mother deal?" said L

"Aye, shots dead." "She may thank God," said I, and I heard blut curse me softly. "Well, what's the message?" I continued.

I had touched him in the raw, for all the world knew he had broken his mother's heart, and his alry manner was gone for the moment.

"The duke offers you more than I would," he grawled. "A halter for you, sire, was my suggestion. But he offers you safe combact across the fromtier and a million crowns."

"I profer your offer, my lord, if I am hound to one."

"I told Michael you would." And the villain, his temper restored, gave me the senniest of smiles. "The fact is, between ourselves," he continued, "Michael doesn't understand a gentleman,"

You refuse?

"Of course.

T began to brugh.

"And you?" Casked.

"I do," he said. "Well, well, the haller be it."

"I'm sorry you won't live to see it," I observed,

"Has his majesty done me the honor to fasten a particular quarrel on me? I would you were a few years older.

"Oh, God gives years, but the devil gives increase," laughed be. "I can hold my own."

"How is your prisoner?" I asked. "Your prisoner."

"I forgot your wishes, sire. Well, he ls alive," He rose to his feet. I imitated him.

Then came the most audacious thing I have known in my life. My friends were some thirty yards away. Itupert called to a groom to bring him his torse and dismissed the fellow with a frown. The horse stood near. I stood still, suspecting nothing. Rupert made as though to mount. Then he suddenly turned to me, his left hand resting on his belt, his right outstretched. "Shake hands," he said.

I bowed, and did as he had foreseen -f put my hands belied me. Quicker than thought his left band davted out at me and a small dagger dashed in the air. He struck me in the left shoulder. Had I not swerved it had been my heart. With a cry 1 staggered back. Without touching the stirrup be leaped upon his horse and was off like an arrow, pursued by eries and revolver shots -the last as useless as the firstand I sank into my chair, bleeding profusely, as I watched the devil's brat disappear down the long avenue. My friends surrounded me, and then I

I suppose that I was put to bedfand there by unconscious or balf conscious for many hours, for it was night when I awake to my full mind and found Fritz beside me. I was weak and weary, but he bade me be of good cheer, saying that my wound would soon heal and that meanwhile all had gone well, for Johann, the keeper, had fallen into the source we had laid for him and was even now in the house.

"And the queer thing is," pursued Fritz, "that I fancy he's not altogether sorry to find himself here. He seems to that when Black Michael bas brought off his coup, witnesses of how it was effected--saving, of course, the Six themselves--will not be at a pre-

This idea argued a shrewdness in our captive which led me to build hones on his assistance. I ordered him to be brought in at ouce. Sapt conducted him and set him in a chulr by my bedside. He was sullen and afraid, but, to say truth, after young Rupert's exploit we also had our fears, and if he got as far as possible from kept him as far as he could from me. Moreover, when he came in his hands were bound, but that I would not suf-

I need not stay to recount the safe. guards and rewards we promised the fellow-all of which were honorably observed and paid, so that he lives now in prosperity (though where I



With a cru I stanuared back,

more free inasmuch as we soon learned that he was rather a weak man than a wicked and had acted through out this matter more from fear of the duke and of his own brother Max than for any love of what was done. But be had persuaded all of his loyalty and, though not in their secret counsels, was yet, by his knowledge of their dispositions within the castle, able to lay bore before us the very beart of their devices. And here, in brief, is his story;
Below the level of the ground in the

castle, approached by a flight of stone steps which abutted on the end of the drawbridge, were situate two small rooms, cut out of the rock itself. The outer of the two had no windows, but was always lighted with candles; the inner had one square window, which gave upon the most. In this inner room there by always, day and night, three of file Six, and the instructions of Duke Michael were that on any at-

tack being made on the outer room, the three were to defend the door of It so long as they could without risk to themselves. But so soon as the door should be in danger of being forced then Rupert Heatzau or Detchard (for one of these two was always there) should leave the others to hold it as long as they could and blinself passinto the huner room and without more ado kift the king, who lay there, well treated, Indeed, but without weapons and with his arms conflued in the esteel chains, which did not allow him to move his elbost more than three inches from his shoulder. Thus be fore the outer door were storined the king would be dead. And his body? For his body would be evidence as

damning as himself, "Nay, sir," said Jahann, "his high-

ness has thought of that. While the

two hold the outer room the one who

has killed the king untocks the bars in the square window (they turn on a hinger. The window now gives no light, for its mouth is choked by a great pipe of earthenware, and this pipe, which is large enough to let pass through it the body of a man, passes into the most, coming to an end immediately above the surface of the water, so that there is no perceptible Interval between water and pipe. The king being dead, his murderer swiftly ties a weight to the body and, dragging It to the window, raises it by a pulley (for lest the weight should prove too great Detchard has provided one) till it is level with the mouth of the pine. He inserts the feet in the pipe and bushes the body down. Silently, without splash or sound, it falls into the water and thence to the bottom of the moat, which is twenty feet deep thereabouts. This done, the murderer cries loudly, 'All's well!' and himself slides down the pipe; and the others, if they can and the attack is not too hot, run to the laner room and, seeking a moment's delay, bar the door and ha their turn slide down. And though the king rises not from the bottom, they rise and swim round to the other side where the orders are for mea to wait them with rones, to hard them out, and orses. And here, if thiogs go lit, the Cuke will join them and seek safety by riding; but if all goes well they will return to the eastle and have their enemies in a trap. That, sic, is the plan of his highness for the disposal of the king in case of need. But it is not to be used till the last, for, as we all know, he is not minded to kill the king unless he can, before or soon after, kill you also, sic. Now, sic, I have spoken the truth, as God is my wit ness, and I pray you to shield me from the vengeance of Duke Michael; for if, after he knows what I have done, t fall into his hands I shall pray for one thing out of all the world-a speedy death, and that I shall not obtain from him!"

The fellow's story was rudely told, but our questions supplemented his narrative. What he had told us applied to an armed attack, but if suspicions were aroused and there came overwhelming force - such, for stance, as I, the king, could bring-the idea of resistance would be abaudoned. The king would be quietly murdered and slid down the pipe. And-here comes an ingenious teach-one of the Six would take his place in the cell and on the entrance of the searchers loudly demand release and redress, and Michael, being summoned, would confess to hasty action, but he would say the man had angered him by seeking the favor of a lady in the castle (this was Antoinette de Micubau), and he had confined him there, as he conceived he as Lord of Zenda had right to do But he was now on receiving his apology content to let him go and so end the gossip which, to his highness' annovance, bud arisen concerning a prisoner in Zenda and had given his visitors the trouble of this inquiry. The visitors, baffled, would relire, and Michael could at his leisure dispose of the body of the king.

Sapt, Fritz and I in my bed looked round on one another in horror and be wiklerment at the cruelty and couning of the plan. Whether I went in peace or in war, openly at the head of a corps or secretly by a stealthy assault, the king would be dead before I could come near him. If Michael were onger and overcame upy party would be an end, but if I were stronger I should have no way to punish him, no means of proving any guilt in him without proving my own guilt also. On the other hand, I should be left as king (sh, for a moment my pulse quickened), and it would be for the future to witness the final struggle between him and me. He seemed to have made triumph possible and ruin impossible. At the worst he would stand where be had stood before I crossed his pathwith but one man between him and the throne, and that man an impostor. At best there would be none left to stand against him. I had begun to think that Black Michael was overfoul of leaving the fighting to his friends, but now I acknowledged that the brains, if not the arms, of the conspiracy were his.
"Does the king know this?" I asked.

"I and my brother," answered do-hann, "put up the pipe under the orders of my Lord of Hentzan. He was on guard that day, and the king asked my lord what it meant. 'Faith,' he answered, with his airy laugh, 'it's a new improvement on the ladder of Jacob, whereby, as you have read, sire, men pass from earth to heaven. We thought It not meet that your majesty should go, in case, sire, you must go, by the common route. So we have made you a pretty private passage, where the enigar cannot stare at you or incommode your passage. That, sire, is the meaning of that pipe. And he laughted and bowed and prayed the king's leave to replenish the king's glass, for the king was at supper. And the king. though he is a brave man, as are all of his house, grew red and then white as he looked on the pipe and at the merry fevil who mocked him. Ah, sir,"—and the fellow shuddered—"It is not easy to sleep quiet in the castle of Zenda, for all of them would as soon cut a man's throat as play a game at cards, and my Lord Rupert would choose it sooner for a pastime than any other,

The man ceased, and I hade Frits take him away and have him carefully marded and turning to him, I added:

CONTINUED OF PAGE THREE.)

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"If my brother has scarlet fever," than he is wont to be, my lord. I trust he does not suffer." "He is able to attend to his affairs,

on which the eastle was situ-

We were a gallant party. Besides Sant and Fritz, I was accompanied by

Thus the scene was shifted from

my disposal, the reason for both of

black as night. nair knove, and I liked Rupert Hentrau better than his long faced, close eyed companions. It makes your shu no worse, as I conceive, to do it a la

"Fritz," said I as we entered the

"Well, of course they will. Now don't

We were at the inn. Nothing of me

room. A minute later Pritz came in.
"She's coming," he said. "If she were not, I should have to doubt the Countess Helga's taste."

"Is the gentleman in great pain?" the

"But the things we said!" eta."

She came back in a few minutes, "Well, how is Johann?" I asked, be

said she, tossing her head.

I, and she blushed with pleasure.
"It's not only that, sir, that keeps blm away. He's very busy at the cas-tle now."

The little girl was brimming over with gossip.

"It would depend on the time, sir,

try.
"You want to catch this fellow Jo-

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Light of the Stars. Various attempts have been made to estimate the light of stars. In the northern hemisphere Argelander has registered 324,000 stars down to the nine and one-half magnitude, with the aid of the best photometric data. Agnes M. Clerk's "System of the Stars" gives the sum of the light of these northern stars as equivalent to 1.440 of full moonlight, and the total light of all stars similarly enumerated in both bemispheres to the number of about 900,000 is roughly placed at 1.180 of the lunar brightness. The scattered light of still fainter celestial bodies is difficult to evaluate. By a photographic method Sir William Abney in 1890 rated the total startight of both hemispheres as 1.100 of full moonlight and Professor Newcomb in 1901 from visual observations of diffused sky radiance fixed the light power of all stars at just 728 times that of Capella 1.89 of the light of the full moon. It is not certain, however, that the sky would be totally dark if all stars were blotted out. Certain processes make the upper atmosphere strongly lumi nous at times, and one never can be sure that this light is absent.

Dog That Climbed a Tree. Can a dog climb a tree? A correspondent writes: "While on a walk on mowshoes in New Hampshire we tracked a porcupine to a balsam fir, in which it had taken refuge. My Scottish terrier climbed the tree, pulling herself up from branch to branch to a height of about seven feet, where a space of have trunk senerated her from the porcupine, which had watched her progress with evident alarm. The terrier made several ineffectual tempts to scale the smooth bark and finally jumped down into the snow." And of another curious trait the same writer continues: "This little dog and her mate, now dead, though enthusiastic fire worshipers at home, never sat near the boufires built at inncheon or ten time on winter walks, but dog holes in the snow at a little distance, in which they curled themselves up after the manner of their primitive aucestors."-Chicago News.

Processes Which Defy Analysis, I think that the more thoroughly and conscientionsly we endeavor to study blolegical problems the more we are convinced that even those processes which we have already regarded as explicable both by chemical and obvaical laws are in reality infinitely more complex and at present defy any attempts at a mechanical explanation. Thus we have been satisfied to account for the absorption of food from the alimentary canal by the laws of diffusion and osmosis. But we now know that, as regards cameais, the wall of the intestine does not believe like a dead membrane. We know that the intestinal wall is covered with epithelium and that every epithelial cell is in itself an organism. a living being with the most complex functions. We know that it takes up food by the active contractions of its protoplaim in the same way as ob-served in independent naked animal cells,-A. Bunge.

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

'If any one asks you if there is a prisoner in Zenda you may answer Yes.' But if any asks who the prisoner is, do not answer. For all my promises will not save you if any man here learns from you the truth as to the prisoner in Zenda. I'll kill you like 'a dog if the thing be so much as breathed within the house!"

Then when he was gone I looked at Sapt.

"It is a hard nut," said 1.
"So hard," said he, shaking his griz-sled head, "that, as 1 think, this time next year is like to find you still king of Ruritania!" and he broke out into curses on Michael's quantum.

I lay back on my pillows. "There seem to me," I observed, "to be two ways by which the king can come out of Zenda alive. One is by treachery in the duke's followers.

'You can leave that out," said Sant. "I hope not," I resolved, "because the other I was about to inention isby a miracle from heaven!"

CHAPTER XIV.

T would have surprised the good people of Ruritania to know of the foregoing talk, for, according to the official reports, I had suffered a grievous and tangerous hart from an accidental spear thrust received in the course of ny sport. I caused the bulletins to be of a very serious character and created

great public excitement, whereby three things occurred—first, I gravely exended the medical faculty of Strelsau by refusing to summon to my bedshie any of them save a young man, a friend of fritz's, whom we could trust; second-7, I received word from Marshal Stratenez that my orders seemed to have to more weight than his and that the Princess Flavia was leaving for Tarlenheim under his unwilling escort (news whereat I strove not be glad and proud), and, thirdly, my brother, the Duke of Strelsau, although too well informed to believe the accoun of the origin of my sickness, was yet persuaded by the reports and by my seeming inactivity that I was in truth incapable of action and that my life was in some danger. This I tearned from the man Johann, whom I was compelled to trust and send back to Zenda, where, by the way, Rupert Hentzau had him soundly flogged for during to amirch the morals of Zenda by staying out all hight. This, from Rupert, Johann deeply resented, and the duke's approval of it did more to bind the keeper to my side than all

my promises. On Flavia's arrival I cannot dwell, Her joy at finding me up and well instead of on my back and fighting with death makes a picture that even now dances before my eyes till they grow too dim to see it, and her reprocedes that I had not trusted even her must excuse the means I took to quiet them. In truth, to have her with me once more was like a taste of heaven to a dammed soul, the sweeter for the ineritable doom that was to follow, and I rejoiced in being able to waste two whole days with her. And when I had wasted two days the Duke of Strelsan arranged a bunting party.

The stroke was near now, for Sant and I after anxious consultations had resolved that we inust risk a blow, our resolution being clinched by Johann's news that the king grew peaked, pate and III and that his health was breaking down under his rigorous confinement. Now, a man, be he king or no king, may as well die swiftly and as becomes a gentleman, from bullet or thrust, as rot his life out in a cellar. That thought made prompt action advisable in the interests of the king. From my own point of view it grew more and more necessary, for Strakenez urged on me the need of a speedy marriage, and my own inclinations seconded him with such terrible insistence that I feared for my resolution. I do not believe that I should have done the deed I dreamed of, but I might have come to flight, and my flight would have rained the cause.

It is perhaps as stronge a thing as has ever been in the history of a country that the king's brother and the king's personator in a time of profound outward peace near a placid, undisturbed country town, under semblance of amity, should wage a desperate war for the person and life of the king Yet such was the struggle that began now between Zenda and Tarlenheim. When I look back on the time I seem to myself to have been half mad. Sapt has told me that I suffered no interfer ence and listened to no remonstrances, and if ever a king of Ruritania ruled like a despot I was in those days the Look where I would, I saw nothman. ing that made life sweet to me, and I took my life in my band and carried it carelessly, as a man dangles an old At first they strove to guard me, to keep me safe to persuale me not to expose myself, but when they saw how I was set there grew up among them, whether they knew the truth or not, a feeling that fate ruled the issue and that I must be left to play my game with Michael my own

way. Late next night I rose from table, where Flavia had sat by me, and conducted her to the door of her apartments. There I kissed her hand and bade her sleep sound and wake to hapby days. Then I changed my clothes and went out. Sant and Fritz were waiting for me with three men and the Over his saddle. Sapt carried a long coil of rope, and both were heavily armed. I had with me a short stont cudgel and a long kulfe. Making a circuit, we avoided the town And in an hour found ourselves slowly mounting the bill that led to the exstle of Zenda. The night was dark and very stormy, gusts of wind and spits of rain caught us as we breasted the incline, and the great trees moaned and sighed. When we came to a thick clump about a quarter of a mile from the castle we bade our three friends blde there with the horses. Sapt had whistle, and they could rejoin up in a few moments if danger came, but up till now we had met no one. I hoped that Michael was still off his guard. believing me to be safe in bed. How-

ever that might be, we gained the top

of the hill without accident and found

ourseives on the eage of the most where it sweeps under the road, sep-arating the old castle from it. A tree stood on the edge of the bank, and Sapt silently and diligently set to make fast the rope. I stripped off my boots, took a pull at a flask of brandy, loosened the knife in its sheath and took the codgel between my teeth. Then I shook hands with my friends, not beeding a last look of entreity from Fritz, and laid hold of the rope I was going to have a look at Jacob's ladder.

Gently I lowered myself into the wa ter. Though the night were wild, the day had been warm and bright and the water was not cold. I struck out and began to swim round the great walls which frowned above me. could see only three yards ahead. I had then good hopes of not being seen as I crept along close under the damp, moss grown masonry. There were lights from the new part of the castle on the other side, and now and again I heard laughter and merry shouts. functed I recognized young Ruperl Henlzan's ringing tones and pictured him flushed with wine.

Recalling my thoughts to the business in hand, I rested a moment. If Johann's description were right 1 must be near the window now. Very slowly I moved, and out of the darkness ahead nomed a shape. It was the pipe, curving from the window to the water About two feet of its surface was dis played. It was as big round as two men. I was about to approach it when I saw something else, and my heart stood still. The nose of a boat protruded beyond the pipe on the other side, and, listening intently, I heard a slight shuffe, as of a man shifting his posi-tion. Who was the man who guarded Michael's invention? Was he awake or was be asleep? I felt if my knife were ready and trod water. As I did so I found bottom under my feet. The founnations of the castle extended some bitteen fuches, making a ledge, and I stood on it, out of water from my armpits upward. Then I crouched and peered through the darkness under the pipe, where, curving, it left a space.

There was a man in the boat. A ride

lay by him. I saw the gleam of the barrel. Here was the sentine!! He sat very still. I listened. He breathed heavily, regularly, monotonously. By heaven, he slept! Kneeling on the shelf, I drew forward under the pipe till ing face was within two feet of his He was a big man, I saw. It was Max Holf, the brother of Johann. My hand stole to my helt, and I drew out my knife. Of all the deeds of my life i love the least to think of this, and whether it was the act of a man or s traitor I will not ask. I said to myself. "It is war, and the king's life is at stake." And I raised myself from beneath the pipe and stood up by the boat, which lay moored by the ledge. Holding my breath, I marked the spot and raised my arm. The great fellow stirred. He opened his eyes—wide, wider. He gasped in terror at my face and clutched at his rifle, I struck home. And I heard the chorus of a love song

from the opposite bank. Leaving him where he lay, a hud-died mass, I turned to "Jacob's Ladder." My time was short. This fel-low's turn of watching might be over directly, and relief would come. Lean-ing over the pipe, I examined it from the point it left the water to the topthe point it left the water to the top-most extremity, where it passed, or seemed to pass, through the masonry of the wall. There was no break in it, no chink. Dropping on my knees, I tested the under side. And my breath went quick and fast, for on this lower side, where the pipe should have clung close to the masonry, there was a gleam of light. That light must come from the cell of the king! I set my shoulder against the pipe and exerted my strength. The chink wider ed a very, very little, and hastily I desisted. I had done enough to show that the pipe was not fixed in the masonry at the lower side.

Then I heard a voice-a harsh, grat-

ing voice:

"Well, sire, if you have had enough of my society I will leave you to repose, but I must fasten the little ornaments first."

It was Detchard. I caught the English accent in a moment.
"Have you anything to ask, sire, be-

fore we part?

The king's voice followed. It was his, though it was faint and hollow, different from the merry tones I had heard in the glades of the forest.

"Pray my brother," said the king, "to kill me. I am dying by inches here." "The duke does not desire your enth, sire-yet," sneered Detchard. When he does, behold your path to

The king answered:

"So be it. And now, if your orders allow it, pray leave me." "May you dream of paradise," said the ruffien.

The light disappeared. I heard the bolts of the door run home. And then I heard the sobs of the king. He was slone, as he thought. Who dares mock

I did not venture to speak to him. The risk of some exclamation escaping him in surprise was too great. I dared do nothing that night, and my task now was to get myself away in safety and to carry off the carcass of the dead man. To leave him there would tell too much. Casting loose the boat, I got in. The wind was blowing a rale now, and there was little danger of oars being heard. I rowed swiftly round to where my friends waited. had just reached the spot when a loud whiatle sounded over the most be-

"Hello, Max!" I heard shouted, I halled Supt in a low tone. The

rope came down. I fied it round the corpse and then went up it myself. "Whistle you, too," I whispered, "for our men and hand in the line. No talk

They hanted up the body. Just as it reached the road three men on horseback swept round from the front of We saw them; but, being on foot, we escaped their notice. But we heard our men coming up with a

shout. "The devil, but it's dark!" cried a ringing voice. It was young Rupert. A moment later shots rang out. Our people had met them, I started forward at a run. Sapt and Fritz following nie. "Thrust, thrust!" cried Rupert again, and a loud group following told that

be himself was not behindhand, "I'm done. Rupert!" cric i a voice. They're three to one. Save yourself! I ran on, holding my endgel in my hand. Suddenly a horse came toward me. A man was on it, leaning over the

"Are you : "ked, too, Krafstein?" he

There was no auswer.

I sprang to the horse's head. It was Rupert Hentzau. "At last!" I cried.

For we seemed to have him. He had only his sword in his hand. My men were hot upon him. Sapt and Fritz were running up. I had outstripped them, but if they got close enough to fire he must die or surrender. "At last!" I cried.

"It's the play actor!" cried he, slashing at my endgel. He cut it clean in two, and, judging discretion better than death. I ducked my head and (I blush to tell) scampered for my life. The devil was in Rupert Hentzau, for he put spurs to his horse, and I, turning to look, saw him ride full gallop to the edge of the most and leap in, while the shots of our party fell thick round him like hall. With one gleam of moonlight we should have riddled him with balls, but in the darkness he won to the corner of the eastle and vanished from our sight.

"The deuce take him!" grinned Sant. "It's a pity," said I, "that he's a vit-lain. Whom have we got?"

We had Lauengram and Krafstein. They lay suff and dead, and, concealment being no longer possible, we flung them, with Max, into the moat and, drawing together in a compact body, rode off down the hill. And in our midst went the bodies of four gallant gentlemen. Thus we traveled home, heavy at heart for the death of



"It's the play actor !" cried he.

our friends, sore uneasy concerning young Rupert had played yet another

whating hand with us.

For my own part I was vexed and angry that I had killed no man in open fight, but only stabbed a knave in And I did not love to hear Rupert call me a play actor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A young woman wrote about the

year 1750; "The night before St. Valentine's day I got five bay leaves and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow and the fifth to the middle. And then if I dreamed of my sweetheart Betty said we would be married before the year was out. But to make more sure I boiled an egg hard and took out the yolk and filled it with sait and when I went to bed ata it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water, and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Mr. Blosson was my man. I lay abed and shut my eyes all the morning till be came to our house, for I would not have seen another man before him for all the

world.'

Beethoven's Odditice. Beethoven used the snuffers for a toothpick. It was one of his peculiarities that he never allowed his servant to enter his study. He insisted that this room should remain exactly as he left it, no matter how deeply the dust lay on the precious musical manuscripts. He seldom looked in the glass when he tied his stock. Half the he forgot to brush his hair. Every morning he carefully counted out seventeen beans from the coffee canister. These served for his breakfast. When be composed, he would pour cold water over his hands, and often people below him would complain of the water that soaked through his floor.

"Miriam," said her mother, "have you ever given young Mr. Stapleford any reason to believe you cared for him enough to marry him?"

"He seems to think so," answered the daughter, "because I told him the other evening that he was sending me too many costly flowers and ought to begin to save his money."-Chicago Tribune.

They Began Early,

Gummey-Women's habit of going to their husbands for money is as old as the human race. Gargoyle-That can't be, for the human race had no such thing as money for many ages. Gummey-Nevertheless Eve got "bone" from Adam.

Physical Culture.

Police Surgeon (to would be con)-How is it, my man, that your right arm is developed out of all proportion to the rest of you? Italian Applicant-Grinda da org', shina da fruit, roosta da peanut.-Puck.

The English billion is 1,000 times greater than the American.

The yolk of an egg will dry quickly if exposed to the air, but if dropped into a cup of cold water it will keep good a couple of days.

A Caustic Rejoinder. A physician who had for fifteen years been one of the doctors of the

Actors' fund and who attended hundreds of actors with no compensation whatever, wrote to a prominent manager and asked for some theater tickets. His request was refused, the manseer asking what the doctor had ever done that he should be entitled to re-ceive theater fickets gratis. The phy-slelan hume, llately replied. His letter contained a brief recital of his services to theatrical people. In conclusion be said: "Despite my services, as named above, I should not have thought of asking you for fickets had it not been that upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Blank you assured me that if you could ever serve me in any way what-ever you would consider it a favor if I would call upon you. However, I bear you no III will on account of your present action. I was very glad to attend Mr. Blank when he died in your box office, and I should be happy to do as much for you at any time."

Tom Corwin's Education.

The father of Tom Corwin, the fa-mous Kentucky statesman, orator and wit, felt that he was too poor to make a scholar of more than one child of his large family, and so the elder brother, Matthias, was kept at school and Thomas placed at hard work on the farm. The breaking of a leg proved a happy incident in the life of the boy, as the enforced confinement gave him time for devotion to his beloved books. and he committed a Latin grammar to memory. Upon his recovery he again importuned his father to send him to school and, meeting a refusal, deliber-ately broke his leg the second time that he might have telsure to study. His berole determination to learn resulted in his being placed in the same incilla-tion attended by his brother, where his natural ability and great ladustry gathered a thorough knowledge of the best English literature and a fair acquaintance with the Latin classics.-Ohio Magazine.

Why Horses Shy.

The horse shied at a piece of white paper, and the rider tumbled off into the unid.

"It is well for the world," said an automobilist, smilling, "that it is ceasing to use the horse for a servant. The horse is a half blind giant, with the mind of a baby. No wonder, then, that when we trust out lives in his keeping ne is apt to go back on us.

"His mala trouble is his eyes. So poor is the horse's sight that he mislakes a bank of snow for a flerce white beast. A mud puddle at his feet is a yawning chasm. A shadow flung across his path is a black terror seeking his life; hence the weakminded, nearsighted, powerful horse goes through life beside blimself with fear. He is no more to be trusted than a maniae, and, like a manine, he sees a monster awaiting him at every corner. Yet we get on his back, fools that we are."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Claude and Fogs Differ.

Clouds are bodies of moisture evaporated from the earth and again partially condensed in the upper regions of the air. Fogs differ from clouds only in one respect—they come in contact with the surface of the earth while clouds are elevated above our heads When the surface of the earth is warmer than the lower air the vapor of the earth, being condensed by the chili air, becomes mist or fog. But when the lower air is warmer than the earth the vapor rises through the air and becomes cloud. Fog and mist differ in this respect—that mist is, a fine rain, while fog is vapor not sufficiently con-densed to allow of its precipitation in drops.

The Fata Morgana.

The most singular aerial phenomenon is the fata morgana, a sea mirage seen off the coast of Calabria and between Italy and Sicily. It presents the phantoms of cities, houses, temples, palaces and ships, sometimes in their proper position, sometimes inverted, occasion ally at an angle. The phenomenon has been known for many ages and formerly occasioned great and widespread alarm, being regarded as an evil omen that betokened some general and severe columity."

Curious Effects of Frost. An egg expands when it is frozen

so gruch that the Jucreased bulk breaks the shell. Apples, on the contrary, contract to such an extent that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer will be a foot below the chime. When the frost has been slowly and carefully drawn out they again as-sume their normal size and appearance. Apples can be transported when the mercury is 20 degrees below zero. Potatoes once louched by frost are ruined.

An Easier Trip.

"The president of this road," remarked the man in the corner of the smok-ing compartment, "Is one of those old fashloned railroaders, He began as a brakeman. Instead of riding over the line in a private car to inspect it, he walks over it." "I don't blume him," declared the man who was making his first trip on the road.-Cleveland Press.

A Lasting Impression,
"Well, Bertha, I hear you met Mr.
Cooke yesterday. Did you like him?"
"Do you know, dear, he made an im-

pression upon me that nothing will ob-"Really! How-what did he say?" "It wasn't what he said; it was what he did. He spilled a cup of tea

ever my new white allk dress. Succeeded.

"She married him to reform him." "Did she succeed?" "Sure! He used to be a spendthrift

and now he has nothing to spend."-Houston Post

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From June 15, 1903,_

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,

18 bushels, \$2.25 Common, delivered:

36 bushels, \$3.50

18 bushels,

be filled promptly.

Price at works. Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100, bushel Common, 9c. a buibel, \$5 for ;160 bunbe

\$1.75

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will





AGENTS WANTED to sell the Needs of Paul DE Kock. The Outlook says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century;" and Bulwer wrote of him, " more racy and powerful than any other writer I am sware of." Pamphlet sert on request.

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ALL, PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places o rusiness, should make application, at the of fice, Mariboro street, near Thames.

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GOLDBECK'8 Diastasic Extract of Malt.

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To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increase asstrength, adding laciation, and supplying sugarand phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplemness it causes quiet and mature sleep.

In alecticances a causer questions deep.

Dissortions—A wineglarsful with seeth mealand on going to bed, or as may be dissected by the Physician. It may be dissected by the Physician. It may be dissected with water and swectened to suit the Laste Children in proportion to see

Sold by 11, W. SHEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wheel, Newsork B. J.

The Mercury .

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Onlos Telephone House Telephone

Jaturday, March 30, 1907. The era of railroad wrecks is not yet over. A bad arcident occurred in Calffornla this week and many fives were lost. The past few months have been remarkable for the number of great disasters that have occurred.

The frequent calls upon Mayor Clarke by the people of Newport show that he is inclined to make of his office something more than a mere figurehead for the city government. He has led a somewhat strenuous life since he was inaugurated into office.

The Boston merchants who have returned from Panama are enthustastic over the canal. They are not only confident that it will be dug as economically and quickly as possible but that it will be an inestimable advanings to the shipping of the world.

A great strike of the trainmen of the western railroads would serve to still further complicate the already taugted freight situation. It is to be hoped that mutual concessions may avert this possibility which could not full to be injurious to the business industries of the country.

If Thaw should be found insane by the commission that now has his case in hand, it would at least relieve the public of further disgust by the trial. But whether same or not, now or at the time of the murder, few persons can be found who believe that he will ever go to the electric chair for killing Stan-

The magistrate in New York who first secures personal evidence of illegal sales of liquor and then has the offenders brought before him for trial seems to have the right idea. If the potice will not get evidence for the court it appears to be in order for the court to get it for itself. He has kept the vioflators of the law on the auxious seat.

Massachusetts has nearly 1500 persons engaged in the work of extermiusting the dangerous moths. Although the work has been going on for a number of years the end is very far from being in sight and neighboring States, including Rhode Island, have been compelled to organize similar forces. The gypey moth has been productive of much financial loss to New England, and individual property owners should do all in their power to co-operate with the State and government efforts to control it. .

The ceasus bureau figures the wealth of the country to 1904 at \$107,104,192,410. an increase over 1900 of \$18,586,885,635, an advance without parallel except between 1850 and 1860. In 1850 the total was only \$7,185,780,228. Annual increase per family from 1890 to 1904 was \$182. Real property totals \$62,361,-472,627, railroads \$11,214,752,000, man ufactured products, \$7,409,291.667, furniture, carriages, etc., \$5,750,000,000, lives!ock \$4 075,791,786. Total public indebtedness in 1902 was \$2,789,990,120, or \$35.50 per capita. Per capita debi in Great Britain is 3.95 times as much. in France 4.86 times. Estimated property value in Great Britain in 1902 was \$97,810,749,690, mgalust \$65,037,091,197 t: Ju .1890.

Ex-President Cleveland says of railroad agitation: "There is much of the nature of delirium in the popular outery against railroad corporations. We shall all be ashumed of it by and by. There is much that is not only groundless, but wrong, in the offhand attacks made on the railroads by thoughtless people on all bands. What is well founded in them will be cured. but the craze of demunication will soon comm. We shall reflect that railroads are vitally related to our prosperity, and that to attack them needlessly is to attack ourselves. It is not the stock of souttees millionaires, but the property of citizens, of widows and orphaus, whose savings are invested in railroads. that is being damaged. Of course there must be some form of governmental aupervision, but it should be planned in a quiet bour, not in one of angry ex--citement,"

General Assembly.

Another week-of the legislative session has passed without a change in the sepatorial situation, and it has now rome to be somewhat of an old story. Whether or not there will be any election at this session is something that time alone can tell.

The General Assembly has again had a short session, adjourning on Thursday on account of Good Friday. It has been quite an interesting week however and there have been some lively sessions in both the Senate and House.

'On Tuesday the Senate passed the bill to reimburse the Society of Cincinunt) in the State of Rhode Island for the \$483.32 expended in locating and removing the body of General Nathansel Greene. The bill incorporating St. George's School of this city was passed without comment. The House received a long petition in support of the bill providing that when any of the children of an justitution shall be put out: futo private families the family selected shall be of the same relig-

ious faith as the child. On Wednesday the Benate took up

the consideration of the annual appropriation till and although the Democrats fought overmany of the items the bill was finally passed without amendment. There were some lively debates and the infoority was apparently trying to establish campaign material. The House passed the bill allowing the town of Jamestown to establish a pérmunent police force.

Thursday saw the most exciting day of the session in the Semite. The bill for consideration was the measure pro viding for popular election of United Stutes Senator, which had been recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee, Senator Cardner of Providence spoke in favor of the bill and was answered by Senators Stiness of Warwick and Sanborn of Newport who replied vigorously to the arguments advanced by the Providence Senator. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The House discussed the measure providing for the popular initiative. There was also introduced an amend ment providing for the abolishing of the property qualification for voters.

German Workmen Insured.

"The German workmen are insured against illness, against old age and against accident," said Prof. Fredrich Mueller, one of the most distinguished physicians of Europe, in a recent address before the Boston Medical Society.

"What is more, the insurance is compulsory. It is carried out under the law by insurance corporations formed in the various cities, towns and villages, and representing a large variety of industries. The aid given by these corporations is regarded not as a charity, but as a right, since the assistance endered is paid for by the contributions of workmen and employes, as well as sometimes by the government nself.

"Some 15,000,000 of the German people are included in the provisions for illness losurance alone. In the case of accident insurance the employer pays the whole of the premium, and the workman benefits whether he is at fault or not, even , when the accident is due to his own cajelessness,

"The term fixed for the payment of the old age annuity, to which the goveroment contributes, is at present 70, but there is reason to believe that it will be reduced to 65.

"In making arrangements for this method of insurance it was not the intention of the government that the people should neglect to provide for themserves; the insurance payment was to be only a help, and all who could do it were expected to economize and provide on their own account for the future. The insurance companies, having an interest in keeping down expensee, not only help people in Huess, old age and accident-they also organize protective measures against invalidisto, being especially active in providing sanatoriums and hospitals for the treatment of disease. They have also looked into the water supply of towns, the drafuage and general hygienic conditions of working communities.

"Where the insurance corporations can afford it, and some of them are wealthy, they send patients to the country, or to a distance, to facilitate their recovery.

"The law providing for accident insurance, through the excitement produced by small accidents and the desire to get an accident allowance, has led through auto suggestion in a great many people to a new disease, psychesthenia, developing lumbility to work and heart failure. But the good done by the law is far greater than the harm, and the preventive aspect of the work of the insurance corporations is often far more satisfactory than the curative aspect of their activity."

Timothy E. Byrnes, first vice-president of the New Haven R. R., has stated that the report of an extensive curtailment in construction work by the New Haven road was misconception of the road's policy. He mid: "No work actually under way will be stopped, and only a conservative attitude will be assumed on account of the uncertain fluuncial situation. The report that the public utilities bill affects the New Haven road is not so, and, furthermore, the legislative situation is favorable for our company. All work now in progress will be carried through to completion, but we are not going shead with projected expenditures until the husiness situation of the country warrants it."

Journ Meetings.

The annual town meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of yearly business will be held in many of the country towns throughout the State next Wednesday.

In the town of Middletown there is a lively fight on between the regular Republican organization and the Good Government Club, each having a full ticket in the field. The nominations are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Moderator—Lewis R. Manchester.
Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase.
Town Treasurer—Charles H. Ward.
Collector of Taxes—Joel Peckham.
Town Sergeant—John D. Blair.
School Committee, for three years—
Joel Peckham, Nathanlel L. Champ-

Town Council—Henry C. Sherman, Henry J. Chase, James H. Barker, Ju-seph A. Packham, Harry E. Packham, Assessors of Taxes—L. Lincoln Sher-man, Lionel H. Peabody, David B. Pusbody, John H. Spooner, J. Overton Peckham.

Cometery Committee-Charles Peck-ham, George Peabody, Henry O. Sher-

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

Moderator-William L. Brown.

Town Clerk-Albert L. Chase. Town Council—Joshus Coggeshafi, Philip Caswell, Arthur W. Chase, Wil-ham R. Huuter, John H. Peckham. Justices of the Peace—Elfaha G. Peck-

Justices of the Peace—Litaria C, Peck-ham, Nathan B, Brown, Joseph R. Coggeshall, Edward M, Petzka, Assessors of Tancs—L. Lucolu Sher-man, Alden P, Barker, William N, Coggeshall, James W, Peckham, John

Town Treasurer—Charles H. Ward. Town Sergeant—Thomas G. Ward. Collection of Taxes—Alton M. Cogge-

Fence Viewers-Elisha C. Peckham, William J. C. Chase, Ashton C. Bar-

ker.
Town Auditors—William I. Brown,
John E. Wheeler, Robert W. Smith.
Cemetery Committee—Charles Peckhain, Joseph L. Chase, Robert E.
Grinnell.

Auctioneers—Richard H. Wheeler, Jr., Elisha A. Peckham, William V. Hatt. School Committee-Mrs. Edith N. Hunter, Philip A. Brown.

In addition to the election of officers there are also other important matters to be considered. There is a propoaltion to establish fire protection for the town, one, to appropriate \$5000 for the construction and repair of stone roads, to appropriate \$3,500 for building a new school building to replace the burned Witherbee school, and to appropriate \$500 for building a tool house and repairs to horse sheds at

the Town Hall, At the town meeting in the town of Jamestown there will be a number of matters of considerable importance to be considered. One of the most Important propositions is that regarding the acceptance of the wharf at Commient Park and the appropriation of \$5000 for its repair. There are also propositions for read improvements, additional street lights, etc.

Two Smart Girls.

The biggest land deal ever made by any two Missourians has just been completed by two brainy and ambitio a young women, Misses Helen Knuber and Nellie Howard, who have become sole owners of 1,600,000 acres of grazing, numeral and agricultural land in northern Mexico. The sum paid for this land is \$750,000, or a little more than 50 cents an acre.

The money was raised from Missouri banks and trust companies and personal friends of the young women, who have implicit confidence in their abitity, judgment and ultimate success in converting the vast tracts into profitable gains. Attention was first called to their extensive operations in western Kansas and Colorado lands three years

They came to St. Joseph from Cottonwood Falls poor to purse, but exceedingly ambitious and active, as agents for a western railway in disposing of tracts eccured direct from the government a generation or more ago in grants. Ports Labse and Libertad on the Gulf of California, and a strip 97 miles long touching Arizonia, are included in the purchase.

Middlesown.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Spooner, of East Green wich, former residents here, spent the early part of the week among relatives. They are prominent Gaugers and came on to attend the Conference on Rural Progress, representing Davisville Grange, No. 8, Patrons of Husbander. Husbandry.

Mr. Chester Hown, of the Hospital Arr. One-ter Brown, of the Hospital Farm, Paradise avenue, has been mextremely poor health all winter and his brother, Mr. Speacer Brown, has been having the care of his milk route. He is at present ill with the grip.

A number of the farmers begun their plowing last week and early peas have

been planted. The boys of St. George's School leave on Wednesday for their homes, for on Wednesday for their homes, for their Easter vacation. The school re-

opeus ou April 16. Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Louis Audriessee the west half of the double house, No. 19 Mary street, belonging to Patrick H. Horgan.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the owner, Ira W. Willior, Jr., the lower half of his two tenement house, No. 17] Channing street, to Edwin Adontson, C. B. Mate, U. S. Navy.

Wm. E. Brightman has sold for Samuel B. Dodge and wife to Edgar S. March and wife the cottage and lot of land, bounded northerly, on Dattmouth street, thirty-six feet; easterly, on land of John Allen, sixty-six feet; southerly, on land of Catherins C. Miller, thirty-six feet, and westerly, on land of Francis D. Barker, sixty-six feet.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the owner, Antone Peter, the upper half of the two-tenement house, No. 29 Edward street, to Albert Miller.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Miss.

Edward street, to Atbert Miller.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Middletown for a year, the former McAllister farm, next to the St. Columba Cemetery, to Juan Silvia Lavada, for the St. Joseph's corporation of Newbort.

to St. Steepins Corporation of Newport.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Charles
W. Chapin of Boston, the private residence at corner of Francis atreet and
Everett atreet, viz.: No. 11 Francis
atreet, with 10,000 equace feet of land,
to Doctor Tillinghase Bull of New York,
son of Henry Bull, Jr., through whom
the sale was perfected.

Win. E. Brightman has reuted to
George J. Child the upper half of the
double house, No. 172 Chamiling street,
telonging to tra W. Wilbor, Jr.

A. O'D. Taylor has reuted cottage No.
10 Cotton's Court of Thames street for
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cotton to James H.
Drury.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cotton to James H. Drury.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold cottage and lot at No. Il Cross street, for Mrs. Holland, to Franklin T. Burch and his wife Etta L. Burch.

A. O'D. Taylor has rested for the summer season the large furnished villa and grounds near the summit of Honeyman Hill in Middletown for Professor Needham to Charies J. Livingood of Cincinnati,

higood of Cincinnati,
A. O'D. Taylor has rented in James-iown for the setate of Grace T. Putnam the north cottage furnished on Racquet ad, to Kenneth S. Green of Philadelphia for the summer season ceipins for the summer season.

A. O'D. Tayler has rented for Tuesday, the 25th June, for Buffale Bill's Wild Western Equestrian Show, the Hazard 16-acre field, west side of Broad way at One Mile Journal.

way, at One Mile Corner.

Washington Matters.

No New Developments in the Railroad Situation-Hearing Before the Interstate Consmerce Commission -- Secretary Taft Starts for Panama and Porto Rico-Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, D. C. March 28, 1907.

Nothing has occurred to in any way highten the radiumy situation. There is no more definite information from the White House of what the President luterals to do then there was a dent intends to do than there was a week ago. All talk tends toward a prosecution of Mr. Harriman. It is said that the forces of Morgau, firll and Stuyvesant Fi-h are combining on the big bittle milroad magnate, and that if they can encoun pass a government prosecution, one will be instituted. Of course it is not their tusiness to dictate what the programment shall do be the course it is not their tusiness to dictate what the government shall do in the case. But they can throw much light in a quite way on some of the dark byways of radiroad manipulation, and can help out the bepartment of Justice in a number of ways if they are so inclined. And they seem to be meltined. There is little doubt that the call of Gov. Densen at the White House had to do with the Harriman case more than with anything else. It is in the state of Illinois if anywhere that Mr. Harriman can be brought to book for the stock jobbery in gomestion with

the stock jobbery in gonnection with the Alton road. It is believed that the state authorities are ready to undertake a case of this sort against him, and the President will be cheerful to have them President will be cheerful to have them do it. The chief chance for a federal prosecution is under the Sherman auttrust law, and this, it is said, would make out a case simbst exactly parallel with the Northern Securities case which the government won.
There will be a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 4th when some of the attorneys for the Harriman system will nessent

for the Harriman system will present their side of the case to the complision tending to establish the legality of the various moves made in effecting the combination. When this statement is made it will be taken up by the combission and a special report will be prepared for the Department of Justice prepared for the Department of Justice by Frank Kellogg and Chas. Severance, special attorneys for the Commission in this case. There is considerable doubt whether there will be anything in the case that can be dealt with under the Interstate Commerce act. But it is believed that an even more complete case can be made out under complete case can be made on added the Sherman act than was done in the combination of the Hill lines. It seems certain that the suppression of eems certain that the suppression of competition in the country affected was greater.

ras greater.
There is also the case of the Oregon bort Line which, may be used as the There is also the case of the Oregon Short Little which, may be used as the basis of a separate procedulon. Certain it is that the thoust of the important callers at the White House recently lave come away breathing dire prophesies of the things that were going to happen to Mr. Harriman. So it is possible that he will be taken to make an example of it possible for the benefit of other, though perhaps less noted, exponents of high finance."

The Inter-tate Commerce Commission has come to the conclusion that it

The Inter-late Commerce Commission has come to the conclusion that it was doing too much work for the money even at its increased salary. Perhaps that is hardly a fair statement. The Commission is really a fair statement, ing body and it shows no disposition to shirk. But it cannot do everything with only 24 hours in the day, and it has decided hereafter to spend the bulk of its time in Washington and leave the taking of testinony over the country to special agents who will rereave the taxing of testinony over the country to special agents who will report direct to Washington. This is interesting to the outside world as it will open up a number of desirable engagements in the shape of deputy commisstourship. These special agents will be stationed at the big rallroad centers such as New York, Chleago, St. Louis and Kansas City. They will have charge of certain defined territory. Disputes arising in these districts will be reliable for the control of the c Disputes arising in these districts will be adjusted if possible by the deputy commissioner on the ground. If it is an important case, it will be referred to Washington and in cases that would demand a set hearing and where some of the commissioners ordinarily would come from Washington to hold court, the testimony will be taken by a deputy and forwarded to Washington. This will leave the commissioners free of an enormous amount of railway travelling. And it will enable them to get through much more work in the course of a year than they would have done under the old system.

Secretary Taft is going to start next week for the sort of a vacation trip that Mr. Roosevelt has been in the habit of taking so often. It is merely a trip where the vacation will consist in doing a different sort of work, but more of it. He is to start from Washington, go south by rail to Charleston, and take a warship that will land him in Pausma. He will make an inspection of the Canal Zone with a view to reorganizing the local government, and see what has been done in the way of testing the foundation site for the Gatun Dani and locks. He will have a number of competent outside englisers along to advise him from a technical standpoint. He also will be accompanied on the trip by Senator Kitteridge and Representatives Burton and De Armond.

On his way back be will take a a trin where the vacation will consist

Kitteridge and Representatives Burton and De Armond.

On his way back he will take a look at Porto Rico, where the natives recently have been agitating for autonous. He will be the guest of Gov. Whithrop while on the istand, and the governor probably will come back with him to this country. It is not likely that the Porto Ricans will get much more than they are now getting in the way of self government, the indications being that they have all now that will be good for them for some years to come. From Porto Rico, the party will go to Cuba. Here will be one of the hardest tasks of the whole trip, for the Secretary will be called upon to decide whether the islanders are ripe to handle their own affairs once more and on his decision will depend whether or not there will be elections in the Island this fall preparatory to withdrawing the United States troops.

If the elections are not held, it will mean that the island will remain under American management perhaps for a year longer. This continuance of the

mean that the island will remain under American management perhaps for a year longer. This continuance of the American protectorate will be very agreeable to the large property holders in the island, and as the most of them are foreign subjects, it will be welcome also to a number of foreign governments. In fact, it is understood that Great Britain and France have already anneand a horse that we will hold an expressed a hope that we will hold on to Cuba for some time longer, the long-er the better from their point of view.

A. O'D. Taylor has reuted for Cahn A A. O'D. Taylor has reused for cann as Cross, the theatre proprietors of Brock-ton, the upper half of the presides at No. 161 Broadway, near the Soldiers' and Sastors' monument, to Mrs. Christhan Louise Downes.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Mar. 30, 1907. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturb-ance to cross continent March 20 to April 2, warm wave 28 to April 1, cool wave 31 to April 4. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 2, cross west of Rockies country by close of 3, great central vatleys 4 to 5, eastern states 7. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 5 great central valleys 7, eastern states 9. April is usually a quite weather mouth, but R will bring frequent and radical weather changes this year, av-eraging very cold east of the Rockies and warmer than usual on Pacific

Second disturnance of April will of Rockles country by close of 7, great of Rockles country by close of 7, great central valleys S to 10, eastern states 11. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 6, great central valleys 8, ensure usines 9. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 9, great central valleys 11, exetern states 13.

While temperatures will frequently move up and down they will average unusually cool from about April 1 to 3 with high temperature waves not far from March 31 and April 9. From near April 10 to 17 another long low temperature period will occur. Near April 22 and 23 a severe northern cold wave near the appropriate to dearn fresh factor for the period. 22 and 23 a severe northern cold wave may be expected to carry frosts farther south than usual with very cool all over the east of Rockles country. These dates are for meridian 90 and you must count a day or two earlier for west of that line and a day or two later for east of it. The average temperatures will be high on the Pacific slope while they are low east of the Rockies and the month will average much colder east than west of the Rocky ridge.

Every storm wave of April will develop unusually great intensities in all its weather features. Rainfall will be deficient between meridian 90 and the Rockies and east of the Alleghanies. Illinois, fudians, Ohlo, and about the upper lakes rainfall will be from about to above normal.

Altogether April will be a cold back-ward mouth east of the Rockles and bad for all kinds of crops while nearly the reverse will be true for Pacific

slope.

I am giving much time now to pre-paring to compete with the U. S. weather bureau both in long range and short range weather forecasts.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford will very soon take steps for the merger with the controlling corporation of the Consolidated Railway and the New England Navigation Co. Auother step will be the extinction of the various holding companies of the complicated Rhode Island street rallway system and their merger under centralized control.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. APRIL STANBARD TIME.

1997.					
	Sug	San	Moon	High	water
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4 Churs	5 41	8 26	0 5		12 15
5 Fri	5 39	Ü 27 i	1 81	12 ZS	1 24

Last Quarter, 5th day, 10th, 20th, morning. New Moon, 12th day, 2th, 5th, morning. First Quarter, 20-4 day, 3th, 8th, evening. Full Moon, 2sth day, 1th, 5th, evening.

-For Sale.

A Desirable Residence Near

Touro Park.

OThis is an excellent house with over 6,000 square feet of fand. Straitlon is most central and destrible. This piece would make a thoroughly confortable all the year-round residence, and would be admirably adapted for a doctor's office and domicile. Price very moderate.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, 132 Bellevus Avenue, Newport, and Narragensett Avenue, Jamestown. Totephone No. 320.

Deaths.

In New York, 22d inst., John D. Wright. In this city, 25th inst., at the residence of her parents, Il West Broadway, Lucy, daughter of Parick J. and Catterine O'Consell, aged 9 years and 2 months. In this site 7th. In this city, 27th inst. Honorab, wife of Joseph T. McLyman, aged 59 years, In this city, 28th inst., Captain Henry D. Scott, and 27 years.

In this city, 27th inst., Richard Donovan, aged 56 years.

In this city, 28th inst., Dudley Newton, Honorah, with of

aged E years.

In Portamouth, 24th Inst., Mailida E., widow of Morgan R. Ayler, aged Il years.
At the Prestyterian Hospital, New York, 24th Inst., of pnuemonia, William Cooper Simmons, aged E years, In North Tiverton, 25 Inst., Hannah, wife of James Leach, In her 60th year.
In San Juan, Porto Rico, I'l Inst., Stephen E., son of the late George and Maria B Grattix, aged 25 years.

rix, aged 25 years.
At Mt. Airy, 77th Inst., Jane E., daughter of the late Charloits Bleecker and Vinal Luce, and sister of Rear Admirs; Luce.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of

Breut Tood Yery small and as 1467

to take as regan CARTER'S FOR MEABAGNE.
FOR MILITURE FOR MILITURESS.

FOR MILITARY LIVER.
PRE TOOPIO LIVER.
PRE CONSTIPATION.
PRE SALLOW SKIR.
THE COMPLEXIO

CURE SICK HEADACHE

A POLITICAL BOMBSHELL

Moran Out and who ney Named For Governor of Bay State

Boston, March 29,-The blggest crash in state, county and city politics for nearly a year hit the Bay state with the brief announcement from District Afterney John B. Moran that he is not to be a candidate for governor this fal, but will run fer re-election as district attorney of Shiflolk county.

Mr. Moran's Eps had hardly parted with the few brief words when Eugen-N. Poss, the prominent reciprocity and "Insuegent" Republican leader of the state, came out with a rousing boom for Henry M. Whitney, for governor, and the story was made public and admitted by Whitney of a communica-tion with William J. Bryan, in which Bryan is found to have discovered that Whitney and bluself area unit upon the Important national issues, and that therefore Whitney is entirely acceptable as the Bryan condulate for governor of Massachusetts.

Interviews with a number of the prominent Democratic leaders in the city and in the state indicate that Whitney's popularity is not one whit less than it was a year ago when he was ready to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, but withdrew on account of the rupture in the Democratic

Used Poison to End Life

Fitchburg, Mass., March 29,--Charles A. Stoddard of this city, a salesman for the firm of John P. Squire & Co. of Cambridge and widely known among meat dealers in New England, died last night, apparently from polson, self-administered. He was found lying unconscious at the top of a stairway in the local plant of the Souire company and died shortly after he had been removed to his home. A letter left by Stoddard seems to indicate clearly that he intended to take his life.

Broke Jail and Slugged Sheriff Ellsworth, Me., March 281-William Steadman,'a prisoner in the Haucock county fail, escaped from the institution last night by removing bricks from about the window of his cell and pushing out the bars. Shortly after he was missed Sheriff Mayo entered the juil stable to search it. As he did so Steadman struck him over the head with a ciub, knocking him senseless, and made his escape. The sheriff's injuries are not serious. Steadman was serving a sentence for horse stealing.

Liquor Legislation Sidetracked Augusta, Me., March 201-After a session lasting 13 weeks and characterized especially by efforts to repeal or change various features of the liquor laws of this state, the Maine legislature reached final adjournment inte last night. None of the attempted liquor legislation proved successful, though many bills were introduced. During the session one constitutional amendment, 236 other resolves and 634 acis were given final passage and were signed by the governor.

Miraculous Escape From Death Malden, Mass., March 29.-Roland

Robinson, 2 years old, while playing between railroad tracks, was knocked down by a locomotive. The engineer saw the child before the locomotive struck him and was able to ston it after going but a few feet. The little one was discovered beneath the engine suffering from the heat, but unburt with the exception of a few cuts on the body and hands.

Followed Stahl's Example

Lynn, Mass., March 29.-Stanley Kennison, a shoemaker, who had been conversing with some friends in a clubroom, excused bimself for a moment and went to another room, returning very shortly with the announcement: "I've done what Chick Stabl did." Later he said that he had taken a dose of carbolic acid. He was removed to a hospital, where he died a few minutes

after his arrival. Mystery in "Black Hand" Fight Lynn, Mass., March 20,-As a result of a "Black Hand" letter, two Italiaus, Frank Poerio and Pietro D. Arthangelo, fought a bloody battle with knife and revolver in the latter's grocery store on Pleasant street last night, and both were arrested and locked up on charges of assault, pending an investigation of

the "Black Hand" mystery. Fight Against Unionism

Boston, March 20,-The feature of the garment makers' strike in this city is the determination on the part of 22 manufacturers to make a fight for the open shop, and for this purpose an asacclation has been formed. Every affort will be made to obtain independent workmen. The manufacturers claim to employ 1500 out of the 2000 garment workers in this city.

Bid For Building Cape Cod Canal Boston, March 29.—Bids for the construction of the proposed canal across Cape Cod from Barnstable to Buzsards bay closed yesterday at noon and a few minutes later it was announced that the Cape Cod Construction company, a Maine corporation, with August Beimont of New York as president, had offered to dig the canal for \$11,900,000.

The trial or Representative Lamour eux of North Adams, Mass., under indictment for soliciting a gratuity in conmection with a bill now pending in the legislature, has been fixed for April 4.

The committee of 1000, which will have general charge of the extensive Old Home Week celebration to be held in Boston July 28 to Aug. 8 has been se lected, with Mayor Flizgerald as chair-

While going to his work, Peter La-

marche, an engineer employed in building a bridge over the Boston and Mains ralized tracks at Williamstewn, Wass. was struck and killed by a freight train-Samuel H. Turner, superintendent of

the meter division of the Boston water department, diéd at Medford, Mass., of pneumonia, aged 68. He was promiment in Grand Army circles.

But One Point For Thaw Commission to Consider

PRESENT STATE OF MIND

Prisoner Went Confidently Betore His Judges -- Said to Have ■Answered Questions Calmiy--IIIs Counsel Seem Satisfied

New York, March 20.-Harry K. Thaw, for two hours, submifted himself to a rouning fire of questions from the three men appointed by Justice Fitzgerald as a commission in lunacy to determine his present state of mind. The examination was ; conducted behind hefore 5 o'clock last night an adjournment was taken until today, no one connected with the hearing before the commissioners would discuss the details of

Thaw went willingly and confidently before his judges and when the two hours' secret session was concluded his attorneys appeared with suilling faces and declared they were more than sat-isfied with the course of the proceed-District Attorney Jerome hurzied away from the criminal courts building, declining absolutely to discuss the commission's work

The most important feature of the proceedings was the decision of the commission to limit the scope of its inquiry to the exact lauguage of the stabule-to determine soicty the question as to whether or not Harry Thaw is able today to nederstand the enture of the court proceedings against him and is able to advise his counsel in a rational manner.

District Attorney Jerome announced to the members of the councission that all of the experts that he had employed in the case had advised him that Thaw is suffering from a typical case of paranoia—a disease of the mind in which the recoveries are limited to 2 or 3 percent. He offered to adduce festimony to support this statement, but the commission waived it aside, saying that the purpose of the inquiry was a very simple one and had to do not with any classification of mental discuses. But with the prisoner's present state of mind as judged by laymen.

In laying down this decision the com-mission confronted the district afterney with the very position be has maintained in putting Thaw on trial for his life. Jerome confends that Thaw was suffering from paranoia on the night of June 25 last when he shot and killed Stanford White, but he added that paranolaes often have knowledge of what they are doing and that Thaw knew the miture of his act in killing While and knew that the act was wrong. Thus while medical experts may determine today that Thaw is still suffering from paranola, the question to which the lunney commission has decided to confine itself deals solely with Thaw's knowledge as to the proceedings against him and his ability to advise his la wyers.

It is stated that during most of the two hours Thaw was before the commission the notes and letters which he has written to his counsel since the trial began were under consideration. To put Thaw thoroughly at ease, the commissioners addressed their questions to him in a conservational tone, as though he were in conference with them, asking him from time to time to explain incidents in the trial which but called forth certain of the letters produced before the commission by Thaw's attorney. It was said that Thaw answered the questions calmin and went into lengthy explanations of some of the notes he had addressed to Mr. Delmas while his trial was in progress.

These notes and letters were made part of the affidavit filed by Delman with Justice Fitzgerald when Thaw's of a commission.

Thaw's examination was not concluded and he will again appear before the commission when it meets tomorrow, no session being scheduled for today. The Saturday session also will be held behind closed doors.

Fitzgerald Appoints Commission On Tuesday Justice Fitzgerald upexpectedly handed down a decision ordering a commission in lunacy to inquire into the present state of mind of Stanford White's slayer.

The decision of the three distutor. ested men named to conduct the inquiry will guide the future action of the court as to ordering Thaw to an asylum for the lusane or directing that the in-definitely interrupted trial for his life shall broceed.

Chairman O'Brien Resigne

After the jury which has been trying Thaw for more than two months past was excused on Wednesday until next Monday, and the members of the lunacy commission had been sworn in, there came the sudden announcement that Morgan J. O'Brien, chairman of the commission, had resigned. David McClure, an attorney, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Nutmeg State's Official Flower

Hartford, March 28.—Both branches of the general assembly have passed a bill making the mountain laurel, which grows in great abundance in this state. the official flower of Connecticut, the more than 3000 women. The bill was eent to the governor for signature.

Weavers', Demand Refused

Pawtucket, R. L. March 28 .- After a committee of the 450 striking weavers of the Royal Weaving company's mills and held a conference with Manager Ott the strikers voted not to accept the offer of an increase of 1-6 of a cent a 7676. The demand of the weavers to for an increase of 1 cont a yard for ₩64Ying,

SCOPE IS LIMITED ALLIES DEFEATED HEADING OFFTAFT

Nicaragua Triumphs Over Honduras and Salvador

TAKES FORMER'S CAPITAL

War of Short Duration Gives President Zelaya Opportunity to Carry Out Cherished Plans In Behalf of His Country

Washington, March 26 .- Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, last night reteived a disputch from President Zelaya of Meatagua anabuncing the capture and occupation of Tegucigalpa, the cap-Ital of Hoaduras.

The capture of Tegucigalpa by the Nicarnguins, coupled with the recent defeat of the forces of Honduras and Salvador at Choluteca and the flight of President Bonilla of Honduras, puts an end to the latest Central American war. It is now probable that Nicaragua will lustall another president at Teguelgalpa in Heu of President Bonilla and then withdraw her troops to her own terri-

The conflict has been of short duration, and judging from the reports which have been received here none of the various engagements has been serious. The casualties have been comparatively light, 400 or 500 in the most important engagement reported, the one at Choluteca.

Honduras has been helped in this war by Salvador, with whom she had an offensive and defensive alliance, and she has had to contend with a rebelllous outbreak of her own people, This was also the case in Mearagua, the latent revolutionists in each counfry scennigly taking advantage of the difficulties of the government to further their own cause. Only three Central American states have become involved, Costa Rica and Guatemala remaining neutral.

The United States sent gunboats to

both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and unrines were funded at two or three ports on the northern coast of Honduras for the protection of Amer lean interests. These ports were in the possession of enemies of the Honduran government at the time and the government of Honduras approved the action

taken by the United States.
Early in January the trouble between Honduras and Nicaragua appeared to be becoming acute. Mexico and the De becoming seure. Mexico and the United States endeavored to avert an open conflict. In spite of the fact the president of both countries assured President Rossevelt that peace would be maintained, these promises went for naught, and hostilities broke out in the early part of February. The United States then permitted the fighting to go on, but slood ready to put a stop to it if it went too far or threatened seriously to endanger foreign interests.

Setting aside the mule that the Nic-araguans are alleged to have stolen in the frontier town of Las Minos one night, the cause of the conflict apparent-ly is found in the ambition of Presidont Zelava of Nicaragua to see as chief executive of Honduras a man who would favorably consider the claims of Nicaragua in the matter of delimiting the boundary between the two countries. An underlying motive lies nossibly in Relaya's more far-reaching ambitions; he is credited with a strong desire to bring about a federation of the states of Central America, and Hon-duras stood in his way. On the other hand. It is asserted in some quarters that President Bouilla brought about the frouble for the sole purpose of averting disaster at the hands of the revolutionary party, daily growing atronger in Honduras,

A feature of the conflict has been that each country has time and again disavowed any and all responsibility for the war, each throwing the blame entirely upon the other. Accusations er-accuse tions ernments concerned have taken up almost as much space in the press as have the reports of actual engage-

Penrose Is Acquitted

San Antonio, Tex., March 25.-Major Penrose of the Twenty-fifth infantry was acquilited of the charge of neglect of duty preferred against him at the instance of President Roosevelt for alleged misconduct in connection with the shooting up of the town of Brownsville. Tex. by negro soldlers of the Twentyfifth infantry last August.

Augusta Will Remain Capital

Augusta, Me., March 26 - The action of the house last aight, in voting, 64 to 64, to adhere to its position in declin ing to favor the removal of the seat of. government from Augusta, leaves the bill between the two branches with no chance of an agreement. This closes the biggest fight of the session.

Hestened Death With Poison

Swampscott, Mass., March 28 .- Dr. J. I. Cowan, a medical spiritualist of Boston, committed sulcide by poison in the Swampscott woods near the spirit-Ballst camp ground. A note near the body explained that the writer was ending his life on account of ill-health.

Bullet Wounds Prove Fatal

Petersham, Mass., March 28.-Henry Barnes, shot by Albert Leighton at his form near Petersham, died from his wounds. He was 63 years old and leaves a son and a daughter. Leighton shot and instantly killed himself after shooting Barnes.

Fat Man's Sudden Death

Providence, March 26.—Peter Kea-tan of Mechanicsville, Conn., died suddealy of heart disease at the Turkish baths on Amern street. Keaton weighed 450 pounds. He was five feet, six inches in height, and five feet nine inches around the waist. He had been dieting and taking the baths in hope of reducing his weight.

Foraker Attempts to Püncture a Pres dential Boom

OUT WITH A CHALLENGE

Wants Ohlo People to Decide Who Will Be Choice For President and Senator-May Enter Fight to Succeed Roosevelt

Washington, March 27.-That Senafor Foraker does not concede that Secretary Taft will be Ohio's choice for the presidential nomination next year is made plain by a statement issued by the senator last night. Foraker says that he "does not want any political honors from the people of Ohlo without their hearty approval" and he suggests that the proper way to determine who Is the choice of the people to head the Republican national ticket and to represent the state in the United States sen-ate is for the Republican state executive committee to authorize a primary election to choose delegates to the state convention, which will be called upon to determine these anestions.

The announcement of State Superin tendent of Insurance Vorys that he will support Taft for the presidential nomination led Foraker, it is believed, to issue the statement outlining his posttion. Foraker declares that he is willing to go before the people on his record and that he has "nothing to conceat from his constituents." Foraker does not say that he will be a candidate to succeed President Roosevelt, but it is generally understood among his friends In Washington that at a later date be will formally announce his candidacy and that if the primary election is called In Ohio he will enter into the light to secure the endorsement of his own state. Foraker's statement in full fol-

"I have been so busily occupied that I have had neither time nor disposition to even think about politics, either state or national; especially politics that belong to next year.

"It seems to me premature to be now discussing what is so far ahead. However, in view of the interviews and aunonneements of one kind and another that are appearing in the newspapers. I feel that I may with propriety say that I do not want any political honors from the Republicans of Ohlo without their hearty approval.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to their preferences, I shall at the proper time request the Republican state central committee to issue a call for a Republican state convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the Republicans of the state at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for state offices to be voted for at our next state election, but also to defermine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States senator and for presi-

"If this suggestion should meet with favor, it should be provided that the primary elections shall be held at a convenient time long enough after the call therefor has been issued to enable all who are interested in the work of the convention, so to be chosen, to appear before the people and discuss the public questions about which we are all coneerned, so that the people who are interested may act intelligently in the selection of their delegates, thus bringing this selection as nearly to a direct popular vote as it possible under the laws now in force.

"I have no opinions to conceal from my constituents and there is no point in my public record as to which I am not ready to render them a full ac-

Fire May Have Seen Incendiary

Boston, March 27 .- One man, be eved to have been Alfred lost his life, and 26 horses were killed In a fire that practically destroyed the livery stable of Allen & Fox and an adjoining house, owned and occupied by John O. Pugsley, who also owned the stable. The loss is estimated at \$20,-000. McDowell was a friend of some of the employes in the stable. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary

Will Arbitrate Wage Question

Boston, March 28.-An agreement has been reached between the Master Builders' association and the Carpenters' District council of this city for the submission of the dispute over an increase in wages to arbitration, thus averting a threatened strike on May 1 of 8000 union carpenters in Greater Boston. The carpenters now have a minimum wage rate of 41 cents an hour.

Senstor Crane's Family Incressed Washington, March 26.—Senator and Mrs. Crane are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, which occurred at their home, 1721 Rhode Island The wedding of Senator Crane and Miss Josephine P. Hoardman was celebrated early last summer at Manchester, Mass., and was one of the chief social events of the aummer,

Young Canopist Drowned Springfield, Mass., March 27,-Burton K. Fretts, 18 years old, was drowned in the Connecticut river by the capsizing of a canoe. Freits could not swill, William Withur, a companie, attempted to swim to shore with him, but Freits made his efforts freffectual by grabbing him about the neck.

Juryman Fined and Fired

Fall River, Mass., March 28,-Judge Lawton stopped the trial of a civil suit In the superior court here and ordered the arrest of J. E. Swords, one of the jurors, on a charge, of drunkenness. Lawton fined Swords \$20 pa the drunkenness charge and excused him from further service on the jury. Swords paid the line.

CRISIS IS REACHED

Great Strike of Western Trainmen Appears Almost Certain

Chicago, March 29.-"The controversy over a wage scale between the reneral managers of the western ralitoads and their employes in the train service cannot be arbitrated and the only way in which a strike can be averred is for the officials of the roads to make terms with the men,"

This is the utilinarum issued by the representatives of the two unions involved in the difficulty after a meeting last night to consider the action of the railroads in askins the federal government to endeavor to bring about a wage settlement by mediation. move by the general managers was considered at considerable length by union representatives, but the proposition was rejected and a resolution passed refusing to arbitrate the wage scale

with anyhody.

The general managers, for the first time, admit that the situation is grave. The crisis is intensified by the fact that no compromise has been effected with the representatives of 15,000 to comotive firemen, who are here negoflating for higher wages and an eightbour day.

Stahi's Suicide Unexplained

West Baden, Ind., March 29 .- The cause of the suicide, by drinking car-holic acid here yesterday, of Charles S. Stahl, captain and former manager of the Boston American Icague club, remains a mystery. Stahl's fellow players attribute the act to worry about the prospects of the Boston team for the coming season. They say that when he joined the team this year he was morose and seemed to worry all the time. His Indisposition continued after he resigned the management of the team a few days ago.

Plaintiff Arrested In Court

Worcester, Mass., March 28.—By order of Judge Gaskill, who was presiding over a civil session of the superfor court. J. J. Barkus, plaintiff in a case, was placed under arrest in the courtroom on a charge of perjury. Barkus had sued a railway company for damages for alleged personal injuries. He was held in \$1000 for the May

Preparing to Fight Scourge

Lowell, Mass., March 27,-In view of the serious smallpox outbreak in Lawrence and the beavy electric car traffic between the two cities, the beatth board voted to place the defention hospital in voted to price the detention dispital in commission, to be ready to care for 50 patients, if necessary, upon a half hour's notice. Nurses and physicians have already been engaged upon call,

Gat Disconnected Gas Tube

New York, March 25,-Mrs. Dora Greenberg, 60 years old, and her nephew, Harry W. Greenberg, 26, were found dead in their apartments in Brooklyn, where they had been asphyxlated by gas. A pet cat, which was found dead, had apparently in play disconnected a rubber tube through which gas was carried to a gas slove.

Barker Champion Checker Player Boston, March 26.-Charles F. Bar ker of Boston successfully defended his litle as national checker élampion in the final game of this year's fournament. Barker receives the first prize. \$150, the other money winners in the tournament being A. J. Heffner, L. S. Head, H. V. Reynolds, H. Zink, W. A. Hill and George Andrews

Anxious to Get Frale directors Philadelphia, March 28.—The Penn sylvania Railroad company has offered rewards aggregating \$5500 for the ar-rest and conviction of the person or persons involved in the wreeking of its trains near l'httsburg recently.

Affected Hands, Arms and Legs-Endured Terrible Itching and was Unable to Sleep-Would Tear the Bandages to Scratch the Skin — In less than One Week

CURED BY THE **CUTICURA REMEDIES**

"I had ecrema nearly fifteen years. The affected parts were my hands, arms and legs. They were the worst in the winter time and were



winter time and were always flehy, and I could not keep from coratching them. I had to keep both hands bandaged all the time, and at night I would have to scratch through the bandages as the itch-ing was sowyers, and bandages as the itching was so severe, and
at times I would have
to tear everything off
my hands to soratch
the skin. I could not
rest or sleep. I had
several physicians
treat me but they
could not give me a
permanent sure, nor
even could they stop
the liching, After
using the Cuticura
Soap, one box Cuticura Ointment and
two bottles Cuticura
Resolvent for about
y had ceased, and now

aix days the itching had ceased, and now the sores have disappeared, and I never felt better in my life than I do now, Edward Worell, Band 30th, U. S. Infan-try, Fort Crook, Nebraska."

The most terturing and disfiguring humors, ecsemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the Cultura Hemedies, when all else fails.

Compute External and Internal Treatment for Every Beans of Stoken, Children, and Adult Country of Cultural Stoken, Children, and Adult Country of Cultural Stoken, Children, and Cultural Full (Chocolais Stoken, Children, and Children, District Stoken, Children, and Cultural Full (Chocolais Children, per rial of the Parity the Ricord.

Bed Broughouse the world. Parity Horse Chim. Comp., and Children, Stoken, Sto

The Strong Hold

WHICH THE

Newport Trust Company

has upon public confidence is evidenced by its large and in= creasing business.

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S. S. THOMPSON.

Millionaire Takes His Own Life Cincinnati, March 20.-- William A Proctor, president of the Proctor and Gamble Soap company, and son of one of the firm's founders, died from a bollet wound self-inflicted at his home. Proctor was widely known in business circles and his wealth was estimated at many millions, most of which buil been made by himself. He was noted for the co-operative scheme for a division of profits with employes which be had designed for his own company.

Population of United States

Washington, March 20.-There are now nearly \$,000,000 mure people in continental United States than there were six years ago. The above estimate is based upon figures compiled by the census bureau. According to his estimate, the population of continental United States in 1906, was 83.941.510. The population of the United States in 1906, including Alaska and the insular possessions, was 03,182,240. .

Invitation to Resign Assepted

Norfolk, March 28.-A. L. Sutton chief of the bureau of expluitation of the Jamestown Exposition company, has tendered his resignation at the request of the board of governors, upon charges filed by a tourists' bureau. Sutton came here from the Portland Expositlon.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

In a fit of despondency over his physical condition, being a paralytic. Joseph H. Godding, 70 years old, commilited suicide at Melrose, Mass., br abooting.

The three days' pilgrimage to vartone points of historic interest in and about Boston of 75 school teachers from Dunmore and Scranton, Pa., has termi-nated. The teachers visited Plymouth, Concord, Lexington and nearly all the

historic buildings in Boston. The house bill to substitute l'atriol'a day for Fast day was defeated in the New Hampshire senate, as was also a bill to prevent unfair commercial discrimination, known also as the "anti-

monopoly bill." Governor Gulld has nominated Henry E. Cottle of Brookfield as judge of the western Worcester (Mass.) district court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Curtia,

Michael Phillips of Lynn, Mass., a horse sheer, who had been acting strangely, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train. A man supposed to have been George

A. Norton of Fitchburg, Mass., aged 22, was atruck by a train at Augusta, Me, and instantly killed.

Tony Davis, aged 5, of Mayrans, Mass. was thrown from a ruthroad bridge by a train into the Assabet river, 45 feet below. The body never came to the surface.

Passing for a Lady.

"How do I look?" he demanded anxiously. "Cont collar all right? Necktle not rucked up at the back? Just give me another brosh down, will you? My dear.41 In answer to her pro-

Just give me another brosh down, will, your My dear," in answer to her protest, "you'd be fidgety if you'd got all the responsibility. I've got to take on my shoulders today."

Labeller Gobie, off duty, prepared to conduct his young wife and the members of his society, the slarmus and execursions of the season over, to a town on the seasonst for a day's trip, ran to and fro teeling to back floors and windows, and not knowing whether or not he was fastening those. His young wife, cool and telf possessed, took opportunity to pin at the correct angle a hat which should presently make the heart of Rollway Terrinee miss a beat and chasten the joy of other lady pussengers on the station platform. This was the best of possessing a relative in service as lady's maild in a good quarter of town.

"And if I'm interduced to the generof town.
"And if I'm interduced to the generation of the generatio

"And if I'm interduced to the general manager," Globe called upstatrs, "and, mind you, it's quite possible, why, if you're a very good girl, I must nerduce you. And, if I do, I must ask you, for goodness graenous sake, and for mme, be careful. If you can't catch what he says to-you, don't answer back 'What's the row?' as though you were talking to me. Say 'Beg your pardon, sir.'

An exerted platform, with bunches of folk waiting for the exension and members of the autforned stall shaking quite in the manner of modificial people, contented in dealing for once with passengers who did not badger them with questions concerning the probability of fluding room in the approaching train, state of weather at destination, precise time of setura train. No necessity to warm the exemisorlets to stand back as the train came, no need to restrain impetuous lady passengers from opening the door of the door lot.

dog box.
"Goble!" cried the head-guard.
"Where's Goble?"

"Here I are!" "General manager wants you to trayel down with him. He's in the first-class saloon right at the back. Wants some information for his speech."

wyon hundle in anywheres," said
Labeller Goule to his wife hurriedly.
"If you come with me you'll be going
and making some mistake in your Kiammer.,

At the seaside station a ring formed on the platform, made up of the rail-way men and the railway men's wives,

way men and the railway men's wives, all anxious to see the great man as he appeared when off duty.

"The wife, Gobie?"

"Yee, sir. If you don't mind, sir. We've been married this two year. I say two year, but that's a lie, a year and ten months is more tike it."

"Very pleased to make your acquaintance, Mrs. Gobie; I think we are to be favored with commerciality sneaking.

tance, Mrs. Goble; I think we are to be favored with comparatively speaking, good weather, considering the period of the year. Trust we shall meet later." Some of the older women argued that when the general manager lifted his white top hat Mrs. Goble ought to have curteled, because they wished to discuss her, and partly because of the wonderful hat, they left Mrs. Goble alone, and when the general manager came out with his following and sat down on the bench, the general manager sent a chief clerk across to Mrs. Goble, and signified his gracious desire to take her presently into lunch.

Goble, and signified his gracious desire to take her presently into lunch.

The general manager and his suite made a feint of leaving immediately after the lonch. Labeller Goble, rising, arrested them with a warning eye, and said there remained one more duty to perform before the distinguished officers of the company were allowed to depart. When he said duty he hoped they would understand that he did not mean duty—the word he ought to have mean duty—the word be ought to have used was "privilege." Labeller Goble emphasized non-existent points by jub

emphasized non-existent points by jubbing a desert kuife into the labledoth. With his wife seated close by and steering, Gobie reached his port without further disaster. The general manager, in reply, said he had been delighted to meet as many of the staff and their wives.

"I knew the speech all right," accorded to the staff and their wives.

gued Goble in confidence, when they were on the crowded yacht for an hour's voyage, "I'd got every word in my mind as pat as could be. You're aware of that, my dear, because I said it over neveral times to you. But

somehow—"
"You pulled through."
"Thanks to you. And there's something more. I had a friendly chat with G. M.'s secretary at the station just now, and he said if I ever applied for an inspectorabip I was to send him a private note at the same time. And he told must be G. M. **Addition** were one of the best-mannered women be had ever met. Now, what I'm anx-ious to know, my dear, is this; how in

loue to know, my dear, is this; how in the world you managed to give him that impression? Because, as a matter of fact, all I could hear you easying now and again was, 'Ob, really!' "Any lady, so my sister told me last night when she tent me this hat," said Mrs. Goble, "any lady can pass muster for a lady if she only keeps her mouth very nearly shut." —W. Pelt Ridge.

Considerate,

Singleton—What have you in that package, old man?
Wedderly—An ash receiver, 1t's a present for my wife.
Singleton—What! You don't mean to tell me she smokes cigarette?
Wedderly—Oh, no, but if she has an ash receiver for me to put my cigar ashes in it will save her the trouble of sweeping them up, See?—Chicago News.

Tess-It was Jane Strong, wasn't it, who won the gold medal for her graduation essay on "Female Suifrage" last year?"

Jess-Gracious! No, it was three

years ago.
Tess—Are you sure?
Jess—Positive. I saw her baby cutting test non-that medal yesterday.
She'a Mrs. Popley now, you know.—
Philadelphia Press.

Thomas Bablington Macaulay, whose style might be imitated to advantage by literary statesmen, was a "molly-coddle" in his youth, but he turned out fairly well.—Rico News.

When a woman gets it into her head that she is mentally superior to her husband she thinks it's up to her to do a stunt on the lecture platform.—Cleveland News.

Ashes sprinkled on the sklewalk at this season of the year look better to the average man than a marble fount-aln in the front yard. — Atchison

Justice is just what the unjust are anxious to avoid.

Keen Sense of Humor.

"There's nothing like a sense of humor," said Rear Admiral Buchler at Atlantic Chy. "In a woman, to a soldier, in a sailor, in a cirk, a sense of humor is a help and a blessing

through life.
"At the same time, even a sense of "At the same time, even a sense of humor may exist in excess. 1, for my part, shouldn't care to have so great a sense of humor as a British soldier I once heard about.
"This soldier was ordered to be flogged. During the flogging he laughed. The lash was laid on all the

laughed. The lash was laid on all the harder, but under the rain of blows the soldier laughed.

"What are you laughing at?" the sergeant finally asked.

"Why," the soldier chackled, I'm the wrong man," "-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Quicker.

"Moike " "What is it, Pat?"
"Shposin' Of was to have a fit?"
"Yis."

"And yez had a pint av wbi-key?" "Yis."

"Would yez kueel down and put the

"Yez would not."
"Yez would not."
"Yez wouldn't?"
"No. Ol could bring yez to yer fate quicker be shtandin' up in front of yez and dhrinkin' it mesolf."—Chicago Record-Herald. Record-Herald.

A Case for Free Hands.

"Mabel," he said, "I fove you. I place my happiness in your hands"—
"For goodness sake," she cried, pleadingly, "dou't do it now!"
"Why not?"

"Because I'm quite sure I'll' need both hands in a minute or so to keep you from kissing me,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sure Call.

"When I became a clergyman," said the carnest young minister quoted by

playing the plano."

"Ah," said the lively deacon, who has several charming daughters, "you then became an expounder in a double seuse of the word."

His View of It.

Son-in-Law—I hope, sir, you will forgive me for removing your daughter from her parental roof.
Father-in-Law—With all my heart;

but I warn you never to do anything that will cause her to return.-Princeton Tiger.

A Sense of Justice.

"What do you think the outcome of

that great homicide trial will be?"
"I haven't any idea. In any event
I shall be satisfied to know that the innocent jurors have been released."—Washington Star.

Cheap Enough.

Well, there seems to be one necessity of life that hasn't advanced in New York."
"Eh! What's that?"
"You can buy a full sized Alderman for only \$500."

Caught Him.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"How are lobsters caught?" "Go and ask your mother, my boy."

- Youkers Statesman.

Not a Bad Guess.

"That quare-looking wagon the bosa' son wuz driving," said Casey, "Is called a 'dog cart.' I wonder w'at fur." "I dunu," replied Cassidy, "except that metho 'its bekase they're druv be pups mostly."—Philadelphia Press.

Pa Twaddles-"Well, what's the Tommy Twaddles—"Ms says I must never say a word while she's in the matter now?

room."

Mrs. Twaddles—"Wby, no I didu't, dear. I said you mustu't laterrupt while I'm talking."

Tommy—"What's the diff'runce?"—

Tommy-"What Cleveland Leader.

While calling on a Carl Junction girl the other night a young man seated bimself at the organ and asked:

easted Dimed! at the organ and asked:
"Are you musical?"
"Oh, yes," she answered, "but if
you wish to play anything don't mind
my feelings in the least."—Kansas Ul-

Laundryman: "I regret to tell you, gir, that one of your shirts is lost." Customer: "But here I have just paid

You twelve cents for doing it up. Launderman: "Quite right, sir, we laundered it before we lost it."—Har-

"John," said Mrs. Spenders, "I've got lots of things I want to talk to you

"Glad to hear it," snapped her hus-band; usually you want to talk to me about lots of things that you haven't got.—Phila, Press.

"That dog I bought of you yesterday turns out to be a feroclous animal. He's bilten a lump out of my little boy's

leg."
"Well, sir," replied the dog fancier,
"didn't I tell yer when you bought 'in
lint he was very fond of children?"—

Hostess—Goodbye, darling. So sur-ry nurse has come for you. I hope you and Monty have enjoyed your-selves?
Darling—Thank you. Mother says we've enjoyed ourselves very much.— Danah

"Couldn't the President give you a job?"
"Well, he offered to make me Chief

Engineer of the Panama Canal until 1 could get something better."—Louisville Courier-Journal. Knicker-Is Bridget going? Mrs. Knicker-Yes, but I don't know whether to give her a Shonts or Wal-lace reference. New York Sun.

The average man is schooled to the belief that experience is not only a good but an expensive teacher.

A nobody is a man who is always boasting of his ancestors.



€----- The -----Scrap Book

Literal Obedience.

A young teacher who graduated from the normal school last June was asked one day recently to act as a substitute in a higher grade than her own. She was a little nervous over the temporary promotion and was anxious that everything should go off in the usual good order. While instructing the class in composition she said: "Now, children, don't attempt any flights of faney. Don't try to initate the things you have heard, but just be yourselves and write what is really in you."

As a result of this sulvice one little boy turned in the following composi-

"I ala't goln' to attempt no flite of fancy; I'm just goln' to write what's in me, and I got a hart, a liver, two lungs and some other things like that; then I got a statumick, and it's got in it a pickle, a piece of pic, two sticks of peppermint caudy and my dinner."

Women's Reasons.

Women have more of what is termed good sense than men. They cannot reason wrong, for they do not reason at all. They have fewer pretensions, are less implicated in theories and judge of objects more from their immediate and involuntary impression on the mind and therefore more truly and. naturally.-Haziltt..

A DEED AND A WORD.

A DEED AND A WORD.

A little stream had lost its way And the grass and fern.

A pussing stranger scooped a well, where weary men might turn.

He walled it in and hung with care A ladie at the brink;

He thought not of the deed he did, But judged that all might drink.

He passed again, and, lo, the well, By summer never dried,

Had cooled ten thousand parehing tongues

And saved a life beside. A nameless man amid a crowd

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstadled, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a bother from death,
O germ. O fount, O word of love,
O thought at random cast.
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!
—Charles Mackay.

Sir Boyle Roche. Sir Boyle Roche described himself on one occasion as "standing prostrate at the feet of royalty" and in a speech in the house of commons said. "I smell a rat; I see it floating in the air, and, by beaven, I'll nip it in the bud!"

Burke on John Howard.

He has visited all Europe not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the stateliness of temples, not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur or to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art, not to collect medals or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons. to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labor is felt more or less

in every country. Won His Bet.

General Miles, in company with a friend, was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, when a person entirely unknown to the veteran soldier rushed up to him and, grasping his hand, said warmly, "Well Nelse, old hoy, I'll bet anything you don't remember me!"

"You win!" could and laconically replied Miles, as he released himself from the grasp of the stranger and re-sumed his walk.—Woman's Home Com-

Gough used to describe the struggles of a man who tried to leave off using tobacco. He threw away what he had and said that was the end of it: but no, it was only the beginning of it. He would chew camomile, gentian, tooth picks, but it was of no use. He bought another plug of tobacco and put it in his pocket. He wanted a chew awfully, but he tooked at it and said: "You are a weed, and I am a man. I'll master you if I die for it." And he did master it while carrying it in his pocket daily.

Strategy in Ireland.
A iraveler engaged a chaise at Galway and had proceeded some distance when it came to a sudden standstill at the beginning of a steep lucline, and the driver, leaping to the ground, came to the door and opened it. "What are you at, man? This is not where I ordered you to stop!" said the traveler "Whisht, yer honor, whishti" said Paddy in an undertone. "I'm only desaying the sly basic. I'll just bang the door and the crafty ould cratur will think he's intirely got rid of yer honor's splendid form, and he'll be at the top of the bill in no time."

Schopenhauer on Discussion.
If human nature were not base, but thoroughly honorable, we should in every debate have no other aim than the discovery of truth: We should not in the least care whether the truth proved to be in favor of the opinion which we had began by expressing or of the opinion of our adversary. That we should regard as a matter of no moment or, at any rate, of very seconds. ry consequence: but, as things are, it is the main conce.n. Our innate vanity, which is particularly sensitive in reference to our intellectual powers, will not suffer us to allow that our first pouition was wrong and our adversary's right. The way out of this difficulty would be simply to lake the trouble always to form a correct judgment. For this a man would have to think before he snoke. But with most men, innate

vanity is accompanied by loquarity and innate dishonesty. They areak before they think, and even though they may afterward perceive that they are wrong and that what they assert is false they want it to seem the contrary. As a rule, then, every man will insist on maintaining whatever he has said, even though for the moment he may consider it false or doubtful.

The Contrary Mule.

A farmer in Kentucky sought advice from a veterinary about a sick mule. The doctor advised calomel, five times the dose for a man,
"How can I make him take it?"

"You put a stick of wood three-quar-ters of an inch thick between his teeth, and then you take this rubber tube, put the calomel in it, firsert in the mule's mouth, which is held open by the plece of wood, and blow the medicine down his throat."

"That's easy enough," said the farmer.

Three weeks later the doctor met the farmer, who had changed greatly. He was emaciated, huraged, ghastly and bundled in heavy wrampiners.

"Why, what's the matter?" said the doctor.

The farmer sighed deeply and spake feebly. "That mule," he said, "that cussed, idlotic, fool mule! You see, I got ready just as you told me, got the tube in his mouth ready to blow, and then," he paused for breath, "then that infernal mule blew first!"

Hatred, eavy, malice, jealousy and revenge all have children. Every bad thought breeds others, and each of these goes on and on, ever reproducing itself, until a world is peopled with their offspring.-O. S. Marden.

Presidenting and Planting.

Rutherford B. Haves white president and visiting his home in Ohio passed the farm of a neighbor who was planting polatoes in a patch near the road. The president, being somewhat of a furmer himself, noticed some peculiarity in his neighbor's style of planting, and after a few minutes' chat he called attention to it, and the old man argued the point a while.

"After all," concluded the president, "I don't think you are doing it as it should be done for the best results."

The old farmer rested his arm on the fence and looked steadily at Mr.

Huyes.
"They ain't neither one of us," he said, "above havin' fault found with us, but ef you just go on presidentin' the United States your way an' I go on plantin' potatoes my way I guess we won't be no wuse off."

Love and Business.

In 1797 M. Peter Caesar Labouchere, then a clerk in the banking house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, was sent by his patrons to Mr. Baring, the London banker, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in the affair so much ability as to win the esteem and confidence of the great English financier.

"Faith," said Labouchere one day to Baring, "your daughter is a charming creature. I wish I could persuade you to give me her hand."

Young man, you are joking, for, seriously, you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of a simple clerk."

"But," said Labouchere, "if I were in partnership with Mr. Hope?"
"Oh, that would be quite a different thing. That would entirely make up

for all other deficiencies." Returned to Amsterdam, Labouchere said to his patron, "You must take me

into partnership." "My young friend, how can you think of such a thing? It is impossible. You are without fortune, and"---

"But if I became the son-in-law of "In that' case the affair would be soon settled, and so you have my

word. Fortified with these two promises, M. Labouchere returned to Eugland and in two months after married Miss Baring and became a partner in the house of Hope & Co. Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth, is his

Sociable With the Pig.

A candidate on paying a second visit to the house of a doubtful voter was somewhat surprised at hearing him say that he would support him,

"Glad to hear it." said the candidate

"I thought you were against me." "So I was at first," replied the voter "When you called here the other day and stood by that pigpen and talked for half an hour ye didn't budge me an inch, but after you had gone away, sir, I got to thinkin' how ye'd reached yer hand over the rall and scrutched the pig's back till he lay down wi' the pleasure of it. I made up my that when a man was so sociable as that wi' a poor fellow creature I wasn't the one to vote against him."

How Racine Made Friends.

Do not think that I am sought after by the great for my dramas. Corneille composes nobler verses than mine, but no one notices him, and he only pleases by the mouth of the actors. I never allude to my works when with men of the world, but I amuse them about matters they like to hear. My talent with them consists not in making them feel that I have any, but in showing them that they have,

New Years of the Anciente.

The Athenian year began ht June; the Macedonian in September. The Romans began their year first on the 1st of March and later changed to the lst of January. The Persian year began on the 11th of August. In ancient Mexico the year began Feb. 23. Chinese year begins in early February and has twelve months alternating twenty-nine and thirty days-but in avery nineteen years there are seven years of thirteen months. This is not accurate, and to correct the error they have a cycle of hixty years in which occur twenty-two intercalary months.

It often takes a lot of common sensto get a man out of trouble a little nonsense got him Into.-Beaver (Okla.)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children-Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

For the Future.

The secret of happiness is inward. People had good times when there were no friction matches, no brilliantly illuminated streets, no steamboats or railroads, no sewing machines, no postage stamps, he comfortably heated homes, no telegraphs or trolleys. The elements of happiness are not in things, but in human mature itself. But the fairer conditions, the greater opportimities, which the marvelous modern inventions afford to the masses of our humanity should augment our joy and expand our hopes. The most obvious fact of human history is that of prog-The race is following a flying and a growing ideal. It is inspired and saved by hope. Every helpful invention, every improvement of sanitary conditions, every new ray of intellectual and spiritual illumination, every scientific achievement, every amelloration of physical suffering, every new avenue of enjoyment, every victory of righteousness, every faithful deed in lowly and lofty places, increases the splendor and the power of our vision of the future.-Leslie's Weekly.

Burf Riding Is a Fine Sport, At Waikiki, near Honolulu, is a famous bathing beach. Here winter and summer the surf canoes or, beffer yet. the surf boards come dancing in on the long rollers, and men become amphib-Ious. There is no sensation gulte comparable to riding a suif board on a Pacific roller. It is tobogganing on a moving hillside of water, or, if you are clever enough to stand up on your board, it is taking this hillside on a single big skee. The beach runs for out before it shelves into deep water, and at high tide the breakers begin to mount almost half a mile from the shore line. You go out there with your surf board and wait for the wave. You learn to catch it at the right moment, throw your board inshore and climb upon it just as the crest of the roller mounts and catches you. Then on this crest you sall in toward the shore, to slide down at last when the wave breaks, down the fourning incline into shallow water and churning foam. It la foyal sport.—Travel Magazine.

Strenuous Chivalry. It is complained that modern conditions are killing "the chivalry of the middle ages." But mediaeval tales and romances show what that chivalry really was. Wife beating was a common inclient on the part of those knights and gentlemen whose gallantry was a mere convention. The Chevaller de la Tour-Landry in his book of counsels to his daughters tells them the story of a woman who used to contradict her husband in public. One day, after expostulating in vain he knocked her down, then kicked her face and broke her nose. "And so," comments the good chevalier, "she was disfigured for life, and thus, through her illbehavior and bad temper, she had her nose spoiled, which was a great misfortune to her." But not a word is said about the busband's brutality.

False Messiahe.

The defense of different persons claiming to be the Messiah has cost the Jews a great expense, both in treasure and human life. One of these, Caziba, who lived in the second century of our era, put himself at the head of the Jewish nation as their Messiah, and many of that people adhered to and defended blin. The Romans made war upon Coziba and his followers, and, according to admissions made by eminent Jewish authority, they lost somewhere between 500,000 and 600,000 men in his defense. The last of these impostors was Mordecai German, who first claimed to be of divine origin in the year 1682. When the authorities threatened to punish him as an impostor he fied, and his end is not known.

Rapid Growth.

The most remarkable instance of

rapid growth was recorded by the French academy in 1729. It was a boy six years of age five feet six inches in height. At the age of five his voice changed: at six his beard had grown and he appeared a man of thirty. He possessed great physical strength and could easily lift to his shoulders and carry bags of grains weighing 200 pounds. His decline was as rapid as his growth. At eight his hair and beard were gray, at ten he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out and his hands became paisled; at twelve he died with every outward sign of extreme old age.

Cheep.
The clubwoman giggled.

"You know, my husnend's birthday next week," she said, "and I"... Laughter overcame her for the mo

-"and I have been taking a cigar out of his case every day for the last three months. Well," she went on, "I've got a hundred now, and I'll give them to him for a birthday present." -- Ex-

F 2

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED. \$2.00 to New York.

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Reduced Rates to all Points West and South Steamers Puritan and Providence

la commission. A FINE ORCHESTRA ON 'EACH.

A FINE GIGHESTRA ON TEACH.

LEAVE NEW PORT—Week days and Sundays, at 9.15 h. in. Returning from New
York Stemners leave Pler 18, North River,
food of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5.30 h. m., due at Newport at 2.45
i. m., leaving there at 3.45 h. in., for Fail
River. in m., leaving there of the state of the sta The New England Masigntion Co.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-latined at all ticket offices of this company.

train service between all sintions may be obtained at all ticket offices of the company.

On and after Oct. 7, 1406, trains will leave New Port, for Boston, South Stations, New York, To Boston, South Stations, New York, New York, New York, New York, South Stations, New York, New York, South Stations, New York, New

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Division. TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Fept. 26, 1908. Newport, City Hall, Leave—8.10, 6.50, 17.80, RIO, 8.60, 8.50, Italy 10.50, 11.80, a. 10., 12.10 m., 12.60, 1.80, 2.10, 12.10 m., 12.60, 1.80, 2.10, 12.10 s., 12.60, 1.80, 8.70, 8.70, 8.70, 8.70, 8.70, 10.10, 11.76 p. m. Portemouth can barn outs 7.80, 8.70, 8.60, 9.90, 10.10, 11.35 p. m. Portsmouth care barn only.
Fall River, City Hall, Leave—5.15, 5.65, 5.90, 7.10, 7.70, 8.30, 0.10, p. p. 0.80, 11.0, 11.00, a. m.; 12.89, 1.10, 1.00, 7.50, 3.10, 8.60, 4.30, 5.10, 5.60, 6.80, 7.10, 7.0, 8.80, p. 10, 8.60, 4.30, 5.10, 5.60, 6.80, 7.10, 7.0, 8.80, p. 10, 8.60, 11.10 p. m., for Stane Bridge and Tiverton only.

NEWPORT CITY CARS. Change of time September 26, 1906. Change of time September 28, 1905, faste Mile Corner for Morion Park—6.00 a.m., and every 15 minutes until and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays—0.00 a.m., then same as week days.

Leave Morion Park for Mile Corner—6.22 a.m., and every 16 minutes until and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays—5.52 a.m., the same as week days.

m. and every 16 infinites until and finctuding 1122 p.m. Sindays—552 s.m., the same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach—545 s.m., and every 15 minutes until and including 545 p.m., then for Cliff aremie only 615 p.m. and every 15 minutes until and including 10.55 p.m. Sundays—Same as week days.

Leave Beach for Franklin Steet—7.00 s.m., and every 15 minutes until and including 610 p.m., then from Cliff avenue, 622 p.m., and every 15 minutes until and including 10.37 p.m., then II/O p.m. Sundays—Same as week days.

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SEED

The Yankee Swiss.

If Mark Twain's "More Tramps had brought blue back to Switzerland, the genial humorist might have felt moved to revise his tale about have felt moved to revise his tale about the enterprising American who painted an advertisement on the Schiller Stone, and only escaped being totled in oil because he came from a hard of know how henious was the crime he had committed. Since that story was written the Swiss themselves have been growing more enterprising. The Schiller Stone, to be sure, is still inviolate; but the traveller who has looked to the Albs as a refuge from the nightto the Alps as a refuge from the night-mare of insistent commercial exploita-tion that has pursued him from Chicaton that has plasted in from the go to London is pained to find that the beautiful heights above Lugano or the lovely shores of the Lake of Incerne are now being used as a tack-ground for advertisements of hotels and milk chocolate. The man with the blasted in the state of the same with the same are the same and the same are the same are same to the same are same are same as a same to the same are same the big the placerd has been abroad in the hand, and the unches of the various brands of Swiss chocolste (that is the great subject of exploitation at present), follow the traveller from Geneva to Constance, and up into the mountains of the Grisons; he soon becomes so familiar with them that he involuntarily murmurs the trade names whenever he sees a square blotch of red or yellow or brown or green on a distant chalet. These placards look so like home that uninformed tourists from the United States easily mistake them for Amen-States easily mistake them for American advertisments. So it was with an American Isdy who gravely assured her husband, as she caught sight of a "Chocolut Kohler" sign on the way up the Reuss to Goschenen, that the was German for conversion.

way up the Reuss to Goschenen, that this was German for cocoa-cola. A century ago the Swiss were for the most part a pastoral people, though, even then watchmaking, slik waaving and embroidery were important in-dustries. Nature, indeed, was but niggardly to the agriculturist and entire rateer who had in meet with differenties. raiser, who had to meet with difficulties in this mountamous country of which the farmer on the plains has no cou-ception. But these difficulties were overcome very early in the history of the fleivetian people, the very name of the Swiss monotants—"Aly" means a mountain pasture—Indicates how early the pastoral value of these high meadows was utilized. But the natumeadows was utilized. But the natu-ral difficulties in the way of industrial development were still more forbidding, and they might well seem insur-mountable. For Switzerland lacks both the essential and basal materials of modern industry, coal and fron; indeed, she has few-raw products of any sort. Fancy a country so poor in any sort. Farey a country so poor in natural resources, without unvigable rivers, separated from the sea by a great mountain barrier, hemmed in by a solid wall of tariffa, Frenca, German Austrian and Italian, and without po-litical power to back commercial enterlitical power to back commercial enter-prise; yet this country has made itself an important factor in the industry and commerce of the world. One great natural advantage, however, Switzerland does possess, namely a large and reliable water-power; to what extent this advantage has been em-ployed will appear from the fact that factories with water-power considers. factories with water-power considera-bly out-number those with steam—and that in horse power the former exceed the later two to one. The total available water-power of the country has been estimated at 86,000 horse power; the relative value of this tigure can be appreciated when one learns that 30,000 horse power would suffice to run the entire railway system of the coun-

the entire railway system of the country.

Notwithstanding these initial economic difficulties, the industry and commerce of the country have grown remarkably within a generation. Already the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture and pastoral pursuits has fallen to forty per cent, although stock raising has been largely developed in recent years by certain flourishing branches of swiss industry. Even so the import of cattle is more Even so the import of cattle is more than three times as great as the export, and a heavy import of lood stuffs is now necessary. Moreover, the raw materials for the four largest specialties in the ex-port trade, silk, cotton, watches and machinery, must be imported. Only for a few branches of manufacture— condensed milk, cheese, milk chocolafe, paper, wooden wate—floes the country furnish its own raw materials in whole or in large part. But despite all baud-icaps 8witzerland has, next to Belgium and Holland, the largest export relative and normand, the largest export relative to population, and its total traffic move-ment, in and out, is one of the largest per capita in the world. It may be ob-jected that these traffic figures are load-ed by the large trausit business of the Swiss railways, especially between Ger-many and Italy; but statistics show that transit merchandise is but a small part of the entire railway toward of part of the entire railway tonuage of the country.

The mountains of Switzerland are

indeed a formidable barrier to inter-communication and trade, but they are also one of the principal sources of the country's prosperity; first, se a source of water-power; second, as securey. In no other country or region do we find such complete and systematic comfind such complete and systematic com-mercial exploitation of the natural beauty. Switzerland has a regular au-nual trade balance against it of at least 200,000,000 francs. This adverse bat-ance, added to the large profits that ev-idently stay in the country, will give some idea of the amount of ready mon-cry that must be brought into the coun-try by tourists, who are thought to number about 400,000 a year. A re-cently published estimate that foreign-ers spend, amoually about one hundred million francs is Switzerland must be far below the mark.

far below the mark.

The principal business that is directly dependent upon the tourist traffic is of course that of hotel-keeping. It is a significant fact that two-thirds of all significant fact that two-thirds of all the hotel accommodations are in houses that are open only during the season; that is, from three to five months in the year. Considering that the great majority of the Swiss resorts must make all their profits for the year in a few weeks, the hotel rates are reality surprisingly low; there are not many places in the world where the guest is surer to get his money's worth. The best figures obtainable certainly do not show the profits of the hotel to be exorbitant. It is estimated that the total capital invested in the business is over capital invested in the business is over five hundred million france, the total gross income less than one hundred million, operating expenses about fifty-three million and interest on indebted ness thirty-three million. That leaves but ten or twelve million. That leaves but ten or twelve million francs net profit. The wage and salary expenditure seems very small to an American; the total for 25,000 employees is reckened at ten million francs, to which, at a guess of the self-mator's, four million francs in fesse may be added. Even with a fair figure allowed for the cost of "keep," the average for all the hotel employees is far from princely. capital invested in the husiness is over

average for all the hotel suspicyces are far from prizolly.

Two devices are in operation to lengthen the season and thus increase the income of the botel plant. One of

these is quite familiar at home; one owner or a truet runs two or more ho-tels in different locations, and when the Swiss summer season is at an end, manager and employees are transported manager and employées are transported to Italy and cater to the winter Irade there. But this double use of the personnel still leaves the buildings and furnishings at both ends idle at least half the time. A more recent and more effective device is the creation of a winter season in Switzeland itself. The idea was evidently suggested by winter stations for consumptives, such as Davus and Arosa. The solientid atmos-Davis and Arosa. The splentid atmosphere and fine opportunity for all manner of winter sports in these mountain bealth resorts attracted many visitors health resorts attracted many visitors who came for rest and recreation, Other mountain resorts took the thirt and tegan to tempt lovers of sport with skating rinks, toboggan slides, and other apportunities for healthy play; and any St. Moritz in the Engading Gradelwald and other famous sammer resorts have a well developed where season, naturated artherbally have ter season, patronized principally by the English. Skating, curling, sled-ding and tobogganing, snowshooing, more recently ski running, are enjoyed by increasing hundreds under ideal conditions. Meanwhile the owners of

conditions. Meanwhile the owners of the big hotels may feel the joy of the man who creates new values for humanity; they have learned how to coin money out of the snow, which has always been, economically, but a grievous cumberer of the ground.

Next to the hotel keepers as exploiters of the scenery, come the builders of mountain railways. There is an element of exploitation in most Swiss railways, for they are almost alt pleitnesque and all gain by the tourist traffle. But even such eminently scenic routes as the St. Gotthard or the Aibala railway, or the new electric line bula rathway, or the new electric line from the Bernese Oberland to Mon-ticus on the Lake of Geneva are print-arily means of communication and acteries of trade. The scenic nellway pure and simple, built merely to open up "points of view," has developed rapidly since the first line was laid up the Rigi thirty years ago. There are now thirteen rack-and-pinion railways, now thirteen rack-and-pinion railways, of the type represented in the United States by the Mount Washington and Pike's Peak railways, and about thirty-five cable lines; some of the latter, however, are not strictly "scenic," but serve for regular transportation up slopes to cities. Projects of new mountain railways are as unmerous as everain rallways are as numerous as ever, in spite of the fact that most of those now in existence are not brightent investments. Net profits of one to four percent, would hardly tempt American capital to further ventures of this

can capital to further ventures of this nature.

The Swiss have good reason to be bla e on the subject of engineering feats in railway building. Only a few years ago there was a great charas of incredulty and ridicule when plaus were discussed for a pallway up the Jungfrau—necessaily mostly tunnel—remoting that the very best of the Jungfrau—necessarily mostly tunnel— running into the very heart of the mounts in, and then up by elevator to the elemal snow of the summit. Now a good part of this adventurous plan has been realized, and tourists are carried on wings of electricity along the sheer face of the great Eiger wall and into the midst of mountain and glacier fastnesses that were bitherto accessible fastnesses that were intherto accessible only to hardy mountaineers. The tourist who is in search of sensations will find another such in the immediate vicinity—a suspended cable line, running from the Upper Grindelwald valley to the wall of the Wetterhorn; passengers will be carried up in a car that goes-awinging through indiair along a cable, like a spider travelling along his anchor-line. The next step will doubtless he a fixing machine will doubless be a flying machine route, when Slockton's "Negative Gravity" will cease to seem marvellous, as some of Jules Verne's wonders

as some of Jules Verne's wonders have already become common places. There is a scutimental reaction in Switzerland against the commercial desceration of the Alps by rativays and hotels, and recently an Englisheciety passed resolutions on the subject. It is easier, however, for aesthetc indignation to overflow eloquently than to recept its point. At once the substances prove its point. At any rate, there are two sides to the question. There is really very little disligarament of the landscape involved in the mountain railways. In the case of the Jungfran Railway, which has aroused the bitteras a likely me the same as a likely me to the same at all. To the unaided eye the hugh wall of the Eiger shows not a scratch; and it requires a strong telescope even to see the lights of the Eiger station from Grindelwald. The works of na-ture are so stupendous in their proportions that man and his proudest crea-tions sink into utter insignificance be-side them. There is no reason why the mountain should feel its sanctity invaded more impudently by a tiny atring of pigmy cars crawling along its hugh mass, than by a somewhat infer string of men tied together with a rope and armed with ice picks. On the other hand, the conquest of these icy fastnesses by the skill and persistance of the engineer is surely not less magnifi-cent than their conquest by a tourist who invades them with the aid of two guides and a porter.

But if there isn't much reason in the But if there isn't much reason in the criticism of the systhetic sentimentalists, one can at least enter into their emotions. As the heroine of Mr. Howell's "Mouse Trap" says, it's the idea that really counts; of course she meant the feeling. Sometimes the feeling has a good concrete foundation; as at Schaff hausen, where the general effect of the beautiful falls of the Rhine is sadly marred by the big factories that immediately flank the cataract. The interference with the view is far more serious than at Nigarara. But it would serious than at Niagara. But it would not be fair to draw hasty conclusions from this one case. They would need to be revised in view of the success with which the Swiss cities have safeguarded the natural beauty of their lo-cations, and banished from their bordters the uglinees that seems to be inevitable in modern industrial plants. Thus Zurich, the largest and busiest Ewies city, an important centre of manufacture, has forced its factories back into the valley in its rear, and that the factories that the factories is the factories of the control of the factories and the factories are the factories. kent its lake-fronts unmarred; or rather has added beauty of architecture to teauty of scenery, so that the city ap-pears worthy of its magnificent settiog,

I once heard a Swiss hotelkeeper remark wearily, when an enthusiastic German lady envied him the constant enjoyment of the lake and mountain scenery, "Oh, madame, we get used to all that!" He was less appreciative of scenery, "Oh, madame, we get used to sil that!" He was less appreciative of the good thing he had than the Dutch farmer in lows, who explained the destruction of the fine woods upon his premises by asserting that he thought a good corn field was far more beauti-ful than a lot of trees. It cannot yet be said that the Swiss people in general lack appreciation of the scenery in which they live. If the commercial spirit ever should so far pussess them which they live. It the commercial spirit ever should so far pissess them that they should forget the sestletic and spiritual values of their birthright, let us hope that they may still find it profitable to protect the beauty of their lakes and mountaine from the

vaudalism of commercial exploitation. It is certain that more touriets will be attracted by nature unadorned than by a landscape decked with advertisements of chocalate. The country will still gain financially by boding the sign-painter in oil.—By John Scholte Nollen.

The April Century.

With "The Shuttle," ranked as the most notable work Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has yet written, still running its course in The Century, the April number is enriched by the onen-April number is enriched by the opening chapters of Elizabeth Robins's new novel, having the curious and piquant offe, "Come and Flud Me." It is evident, even by the first pages, that the spell of the Great North is to be the keynote of the Great North is to be the keynote of the story, as it was in her vivid and competing narrative of "The Magnetic North." There are also short stories by Harry Stillwell Edwards, Elsle Singmaster, Annie E. P. Searing and Warmatte Porter Cockerell, and the best and fundest yet of Charles D. Steward's "Partners of Providence" stories, recounting the adventures of "Sam and Rags with the River Show."

A popular presentation of "Colorbindhess," with special reference to art and artists (and incidentally railway employees), by Dr. Edward A. Ayers, is a feature of broad interest, the more because of four pages in full colors, picturing what portions of the rethus can see different colors, how temporary color-bindness can be produced, and other interesting phases of the sublest. Why were are color-blind ing chapters of Elizabeth Robins's new

temporary color-blindness can be produced, and other interesting phases of the subject. Why eyes are color-blind at all, and why, on an average, the eyes of probably one person out of every twenty-two—even the trained eyes of the artists—are defective in appreciation of color, are carefully and clearly explained. The writer also touches on come of the humorous happendure, another, to the way cardings.

jouches on some of the lumorous happenings incident to the waywardness of h. man vision.

Much of the April Century Is devoted to the mousial and out-of-the-way. A. W. Dimark describes "The Art of Catching the Manated"—and the manated is one of the least known and most infusesing of sea creatures; Mary Stockton Hunter recounts her experiences with "A Pair of Waltzing Mice": ences with "A Pair of Waltzing Mice" Bashford Dean tells of "The Lo feathered Fowls of Japan"; Ernest Johnson gives an account of his visit to the Haytlan rums associated with the relar of Christophe the Cruel—called the only real king who has ever flour-ished this side the Atlantic, Frank Wickler gives a chapter of Missouri history, the story of "A County Thirty-one Years in Rebellion," where public offlice means always persecution; and office means always persecution; and Rosalle Slaughter Morton offers from personal experience an account of the narvelous rulus recently unearthed in

Ceylon.
The frontispiece of the number is an-The frontispiece of the number is another of Mr. Sigismond de Ivanowski's notable Series of current impersonations of the American stage. Maude Adam's "Peter Pau" and Blanche Bare's "Madame Butterfly" are foltowed this month by Annie Russell 'as Ĭμ "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Parting at the Station.

Thise who listened as the man and woman parted at the station heard this conversation, "Goodby, dear."
"Goodby, Don't forget to tell Brid-

get to have chops for dimer."
"All right."
"And be sure and feed the canary."

'Sure.' "Lock up the silver every night."

"Very well."
"And don't forget that the gasman is coming to renew the burners. Be sure and have him put the four-foot

burner in the servant's . "Pil remember." "Order kindling wood on Wednesday." "All right."

"Consult the list I made out if you forget anything."

"Hetter not kiss me. People will hink we are just married." "Not if they have been listening." think

Points of Law.

"I object to that question, Your Honor!" exclaimed the attorney for the defendant.
"On the ground that it is impertious, immaterial and irrelevant, I pre-

aume? "Only the first, Your Honor. It's actually impudent. Why, an answer to that question would give my client

dead away." Naturally so delicate a point had to taken under advisement.—Phila. be taker Ledger.

Alexander and Diogenes.

Alexander approached jauntily. That was his way, he had all sorts of nerve.

nerve.
"Diagenes, old buck," quoth he,
"how much will you take to be my
guide, philosopher and friend?"
"Kludly saiddo!" snarled Diagenes.

"Rindly anddo?" anaried Diogenes,
"I've been a guyed philosopher too
long to be anybody's friend. Will you
chase yourself out of my sight, or shall
I call an office?" And that was all there was to it.

Bald Facts.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—You will remember that I did not begin to lose my hair until after I was married?
Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Well, your

Mrs. Utimsonbeak—ven, you, brother; who is a bachelor, has less bar than you have.
"That's right. It only shows that he ought to have married, so be'd had some excuse for losing his hair."—Youkers Statesman.

Diolomatic.

"I never permit my clients to go away thinking they have been robbed," remarked the hold-up gentleman.
"How do you manage it?" queried the notices which postes.

the ordinary pickpocket.
"Before dismissing them," explained the compulsory relief agent, "I call their attention to the fact that they have merely made concessions in the interests of peace,"—Chicago News.

Most Picturesque.

"What is the most picturesque apot you ever maw in this vicinity?" asked the enthusiastic tourist. Bruncho Bob gave the question some thought before he answered:

"A one-spot when I was drawing to a royal flush,"—Washington Star.



Estimates of Population of the United States. 1904, 1905, 1906.

United States Census Bulletin 71, Just published, presents the population returns for 1905 of the fourteen states making an interdecennial cumeration, together with the estimated population of these states for 1904 and 1906, and of the remaining states and territories for 1904, 1905, and 1906.

1904, 1905, and 1906.
The states which took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kaneas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoning. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4." The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase states was 26,263,877. crease since 1300 of 1,901,572, or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining states and ter-ritories the population for 1995, as determined by the method of estimating adopted by the Bureau of Census, was 50,283,039, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 84 per cent. The population of the fourteen states making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,201,762. a difference of only 0.2 per cent from the actual returns. This close approximation is evidence that in all cases where the results of an enumeration are not avail-

the best attainable substitute.

The population of continental United States in 1905, as obtained by adding to the returns of the states in the states in the states in the states which took a

the returns of the states which took a census in that year the estimated population of the remaining states and territories, is \$2.574,195, an increase over 1990 of 6.579,620, or \$7.7 per cent.
The estimated population for continental Duited States for 1906 is \$3,911,510, and for the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, 93,182,240. Computed on the basis of the estimate, the density of population of continental United States in 1906 is \$25 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900. The states having a density in 1906 exceeding 190 having a density in 1906 exceeding 100 per square intle, exclusive of the Dis-trict of Columbia, with amount of fo-crease for 1900 and 1906, are as follows:

STATE. 1906. 1900 Increase. kbode Ishud. Massachuselts. New Jersey. Connecticat. New York. Pennsylvania.

ly 8.8 per cent.
In 88 cities with an estimated popu-In 88 cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906 had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,776,863, or 16.8 per cent., over that reported at the Twelfth to this class in the period from 1900 to 1906 are Norfolk, Va.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Scheneellady, N. Y.; Houston, Tex.; Tacomo, Vash.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Takiss, Tex.; Youngstown, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Holyoke, Mass.; Akron, Ohio. The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are as estimated population in 1906 are as follows: New York, 4,113,043; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320; and Boston, 602,278.

No Hesitation.

"Johson, I do believe that if you were given the choice between me and your pipe you would heatate."

"Phat's where you make a mistake, Mrs. Jouson. A pipe coothes and conforts a man in his old age."—Tit Bits.

A New Meaning.

"I haven't seen Charlie Dunno eince he removed to New York. What is he doing?"
"Why, he's an M. C."

"Fill A member of Congress?"
"No! A mullycoddle."—Cleveland
Plata Dealer.

Real Sinkers. "How did they catch the thief that

robbed the railroad eating house?"
"He was so weighed down with
plunder he couldn't run," "Money and silverware, I suppose?"
"No. Doughnuts."—Mil waukee Sen-

tinel.

Doctor-What? Troubled with sleep-

Patient—Why, doctor, you once told me never to eat anything before going

me hever to bed.

Doctor (with dignity)—Pooh, pooh!

Lemmary. Science has That was last January. Science has made enormous strides since then,—London Tit-Bits.

His Wife—At last my eyes are open to the fact that you married me for my money. Her Husband-Well, that ought to

be some consolation, my dear.
His Wife—Some consolation!
Her Husband—Yes. You now realize that I am not as big a foot as you thought I was .- Tit-Bits.

Accum-Is it true their are quadru-Accum—18 it true their are quadru-plets at Luschman's house?

Newitt—No; only twins. Lusch-man started that rumor because he didn't see them until after he had cel-ebrated their advent.—Philadelphia

Mother—fommie, little boys should be seen and not neard when taking their soup.
Tommie—How long will it be before I can take my soup like papa?—Yonkers Statesman.

Hicks—Say, old fellow, just lend me \$10, will you, for two weeks? Wicks—Sure, old man. Just go over to old Tilefist and borrow it in my name.—Somerville Journal.

"Senator Dubois says a senator cau not live properly in Washington on a salary of \$5,000."
"Some of them could not live prop-erly on any salary."—Houston Post.

Knicker-Why don't you get a touring car?

Bocker--What's the use? I always smaah in two blocks anyhow.--New

York Sun. "Dr. Chumley is dolog slum work."
"Does he like it?" "Enjoye it immensely. You see he's ever had a chance to sow any wild

Pro g. Same.

never In France a method of seasoning wood by electricity is reported succe

The April St. Nicholas.

For the boys at least the most interesting feature of the April St. Nicholas is an account of "Our-hundred-year-old Military Academy"—Just one handred years old in March, 1997—by H. Irving Hancock, together with a full and literally illustrated description of "How a Under Learns to Shoot," written by Lieut, Hearry J. Reflly, U. S. A., while a cadet at West Point. In Mr. Hancock's article, interesting fact is brought and that George Washington was the father of our national inflictary academy, his influence leading Congress to create his influence leading Congress to create the grade of cadet in the srmy and West Point being chosen for these cadets' training. So while West Point the grate of chart in the army and West Point being chosen for these cadets' training. So while West Point is one of the oldest anithary academies in the world. It is also admittedly the best, its gradades, Mr. Hameder explains, reaching a higher degree of efficiency during the four years course than is attained anywhere else. George Madden Martin's pretty story of "Abbie Ann" comes to an end in the April St. Nicholas, but there are the first chapters of a new story—to run several montres—by Agers McClettand Daulton, author of "From Sook to Susan." "Fritzi" is the must end fine story, and fruzi is the most charming of little guits. There is another Plakey Perkins story, also short stories, "The Sleeping quits. There is another Pinkey Perkins story, also short stories, "The Sleoping Beauty," "At the Sign of the White Lion," "By Frevi's Waters," and suggestive sketches on "Stamp-collecting," and "A Stamp-collecting Experience."

The pictures and verse of the number, as belies an April Issue, are full of the spirit of surfage.

spirit of spring.

Now, Wasn't He flean?

He -- Now, don't can me Mr. Mont-

she--All right, Jack, but our acquaintance has been so short, you quantance has been so snort, you know, that I thought perhaps Pd bet-

He-Don't call me Mr. Montmoreney; in Bawi. my hame is Montgomery .-- Punch

New Light on the Ouestion.

"Why," exclaimed font, "it seems strange to near you take that way. When we were at college together you didn't believe at all in a place of eternal punishment." "Yes," repired Dick, "but I didn't have any enemies when I was at college."—Philadelpina Press.

Modern Finance.

"You made the most of your oppor-

"I did," answered the dashing figurecier. "I managed to put mortgages on some of my opportunities before they really existed."—Washington Star.

"Ludy," began the wanderer, "kin I "Dady," began the wannerer, "am a chop some wood for you?" "No, thank you," replied the up-to-date housewite; "we cook and heat entirely by electricity." "Nothin? I kin do to get a bit to

"Yes. If you care to peet the shocks from the electric wires, Pit allow you to eat the currents."—Harper's Weekfrom

Bright distogue from Mr. Justice Lawrance's Court: Counsel-I suggest that the door of room 150 was closed,

that the door or room 100 was crossed, not sign.
Witness--Was it a jar?
Counsel--You will be asking next,
"When is a door not a door?" Don't point at his lordship. He is not it jar.
--Landon Globe.

M. Z. (at the police station) -- Can 1 see the man you arrested at my house last might?

Chief Constable-What do you want o see min for?

M. Z.—I want to ask him how he managed to get into the house and go up the states without waking my wile?

—Le Rite.

"Say, doc," remarked Goodliven, "the shape of a man's stomuch is round, and tit?"

"Well, yes, nearly so," replied the doctor. "Why?"
"I was just thinkin', sin't it funny that nothing life so well as a source

First Millionaire—You were laid up in your house all hast week, weren't you?

Second Millianaire-Yes. "Bickness or investigation commit-lee?"—Life.

Star Boarder — There's something wrong with the coffee.

Boarding Mistress — Yes, it's like you—slow about settling.

Take my seat, madam." "I thank you, sir, but I get off here, too."—Chicago Fribune.

For Over Slaty Years.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mas. Windlow's Scottling Symur has been used by millions of nother fortheir children withe teeting. If disturbed at hight and traken of your rest by a size chird surering and crying with pain of Dutting Teeth send at once mit gets bottle of "Mis. Winslow's Scottling Symu" for children Teeting. It will relieve the poor little sufferer Immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cares Distribute, regulate the Stomaton and Howels, cares Windlow, softens the times, reduces Indianumation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mis. Winslow's Southing Symu" for children teetling is pleasant to the insie and teet female physicians and nursee in the United States. Price twenty-tive cents a bottle. Soil by all drugsists throughout the world, Hostire and ses for "Miss. Winstow's Southing System" Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June Eth, IRE. Serial number 1988.

Jerusalem is becoming again a Jowish

Jerusalem is becoming again a Jewish

Relief from Sick Headache, Browsiness, Nausen, Dizziness, Pain in The Bide, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pails. These complaints are nearly aways caused by torpid liver and countpaied bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble cesses. Carter's Little Liver Pills will all othis every lime. One pill is a dosc. Don't forget this, Price 25 cents.

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Frenchtheatres give ten per cent, of their neomes to the poor.

If there ever was a specific for any one com-plaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman abould know this. Unly one pill a dose. Try them.

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Palettedes of the baset, servessees, tremblings, nervous headsche, cold bends and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Bears the Classiff Hatter Chartes Chartes The Little Constitution

Oddities of the Bird World.

"In the bird world," said a natural, ist who has traveled all over the globe, "one is continually running across remarkable looking birds or birds with curious habits.

"One of the most mysterious of blids Is the devil blid of Ceylon. The na-tives call it the ulamy and regard it with superstitions horror; they believe that its scream heard at night presages

that its scream heard at hight presuges misfortune, and they offer sacrifices to avert approaching disaster.

"White many people have heard its ery, no one has had the good, or bad, fortune to kint or capture one. Those who have heard it say that its ordinary note is a magnificent, clear shout, like that of a human being, which can be heard at a surface and he are the same and the same between the same and the same an be heard at a great distance and has a tine effect it the slience of the closing

night. "But the sounds which have earned for it its bad mime are indescribable and never to be heard without shud-

for it its bad hame are indescribable and never to be heard without shuddering. It has been compared to a boy in torture, whose screams were being stopped by being strangfed. Scientists have never secured a specimen of this bird, only freeting filmpses of it being land, and this lead to the belief that it is a species of owl.

"For many years naturalists heard reports of a mysterious bird which made its home in the solitudes surrounding the votcano of Souffers on St. Vincent, in the West Indies. The natives had many superstillous connected with it, one being that any one seeing the bird would surely die, and as a result they avoided its hearis, and it long remained the "mysterious bird with the heavenly song."

"The mystery was floadly diesipated in 1876, when Frederick A. Ober unde an expedition to the volcano and after considerable difficulty and danger from big stynkes managed to secure several speciments. It developed that the bird was a venificantic.

eral specimens. It developed that the bird was a ventriloudist, which ex-plains why its song would often be heard and still the bird not be seen in the spot whence the round seemed to proceed.

rice spot whence the Found section to proceed.

"Some birds are chiefly remarkable for the nests they make. The largest bird's nest is that made by the Australian jungle fowl. This bird collects a quantity of decaying vegenable matter and builds with it mounds fifteen feet in height and from 125 to 150 feet in circumference. The eggs are taid in a circle nine or twelve inches apart and buried more than an arm's depth, with the large end upward.

"The Australian brush turkeys, working in colonies, build pyramidal nests even larger. One of these heals on being removed filled seven carts, and its total weight was five tons.

"The nost ingenious of neets is made

and its total weight was live tons.

"The most ingenious of neets is made
by the Republican. This little bird of
Itdia, which is about the size of a sparrow, lives in numerous families, that
unite in forming immense colonies.

"Their dwellings have the appearance
of a circular framework surrounding
the trunk of some large tree, and at a
distance resemble great roofs attached
to the frees. I once counted as many

to the frees. I once counted as many as three hundred cells, which indicated that it was inhabited by six hundred birds. These nests are so heavy that many men and a large wagon were required to get one down intact and carry it away."—N. Y. Sun.

The April McClure's.

There is much in the April Mc-CLURE's that you do not want to miss. The leading article by George Kibbe Turner is a study of the sale of diselpation, and, the rain and disaster that it has brought. "The City of Uneago" is the title, and Mr. Turner shows the tremondous forces that are working to destroy the social organization in every American city. His viewpoint is entirely new. "Mary B. O. Eddy, the Story of Her Life and the History of Christian Science" continues to pile up its interest arousing facts—the various and many wanderings of Mrs. Eddy, while she was hazily evolving her Science and teaching the art of Quintby's healing, are graphically told. There is much in the April Me-Culmby's healing, are graphically told.
Carl Schurz writes an almost unknown portion of American History in his "Remmiscences"—the foreign attitude to the Union during the Civil War, as to the Union during the Civil War, as seen from his residence in Madriu. The episode of his introduction to the Spanish Court is bumerously told, Maud Younger's "Diary of Ao Amasteur Waltrees" adds much light to our knowledge of New York's quick lunch restaurants.

restaurauts.

The fiction is noteworthy in the extreme. Viola Roseboro's "The Mistaken Man" tells of an engineer, a dividend-hungry railroad president, a bridge that they built, its wreck, and the wrocks of their lives. In "The Dice" Perceval Gibbon shows us a Russian Prince and a student who gamble for their lives in the Russian Reign of Terror. "Sister Ann's Licos," by Floy Suizer Bingham, is a unique and original combination of animal by Floy Sulzer Blugham, is a unique and original combination of animal and children stories—very imaginativa, "My Baseball Debut" by L. Constans is good spring reading and droll. In "A Brother at Arms," Grace S. Richmond introduces to us a Yale sophomore and his solicitous married sister in a capital comedy dialogue, "The Haste of Joe Savarin," by W. A. Ersant describes an universal animals.

Fraser, describes as up-torrent cance journey, an Indian guide with a heavy heart and a need for haste.
"A Mountain Vigil" by Homer S. Woodbridge is a piece of noteworthy and distinctive verse.

Hetty Green Undisturbed.

"I dare you," says Mrs. Sage, giving \$1,000,000 to the Troy Tech.
"I dare you," says Mr. Carnegle, giving \$10,000,000 to the simple speilers.
"I dare you," says Mr. Rockefeller, giving \$32,000,000 to the general education board. m coard. "Go ahead and dare," says Hetty

Green.-Buffalo Express.

Words of Cheer.

Mr. William O'Brien, when he was last in prison in Ireland, spent the time in close study of the Bible. The copy last in prison. In close study of the Bible. The copy he read had been read by the former occupant of his cell. At the end of the Lamentations of Jeremiah this prisoner had scrawled, "Cheer up, old t Cheer up!"-Manchester. Guardian.

A Word for Bachelors.

Very well, if bacbelors are to be taxed they will be entitled to make a charge when they "fill in" at dinners, set as groomsmen and get up subscription dances. Let them just try to tax bachelors and see how society will get on without them.—Kansas City Times.

"De sayin' is," said Brother Wil-liams, "'de po' you has with you al-ways,' but house rent falls due termorrer, en ef de wagon gits here in time here's one er de po' dat dey won't have wid 'um two minutes after midnight!" —Atlanta Constitution.

32

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the oflowing rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.

2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.

8. Make all queries as pries as it is consistent with cleancies.

4. Write on one side of the paper only.

5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signifier.

1. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, necompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communiculions to

MISS F. M. TH.LEY,

Newport Bistorical Booms,

Vewcort, H. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH SO, 1997.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

1115 DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. 11, Ruth Cooke.

By Mrs. 11, Ruth Cooke.

Catherine (Cattron on Friends records of Shrewsbury) Webley (55) married Philip Edwards, son of Ablah (Abijah) and Naont Edwards. She was his first wife and mother of his chidren. Cattron Edwards with Philipher husband witnessed marriage of Daniel Tilion and Elizabeth Pawell, 6; 9; 1717, and 12; 10 mo; 1728, Philip Edwards, without his wife Catherine, witnessed marriage of Walter Harbot Jr., and Deborah Carlies; and 12; 6mo; 1730 Catherine Edwards, without her husband, witnessed marriage of John Woolley and Rachel Clarke, his second wife. This is the last date Catherine can be found attending a marriage, nor have I the date of their death, but Philip, her husband married second in Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury, N. J. 4; 6 mo; 1685, Elizabeth (Mitchell) Eaton, widow of John Eaton; as Elizabeth Mitchell and John Eaton had license to marry April 80, 1702.

John Eaton was one of the administrators of the estate of James Mitchell (Michel) of Shrewsbury, N. J., who with Gabriel Stelle and William Brinley gave a bond as administrators, September 23, 1723 (Liber A. p. 263). Inventory of the personal estate to the value of 17 pounds as sold at public auction to William Brinley, John Fish, Silas Cook, Gabrielle Stelle, Peter Knott, George Rugars, Rebecca Mitchel, Francis Jeffry, George Allen, William Hullt, William Jackson, John Chamberline, made September 3, 1723. Account of what the administrators (of whom only John Eaton signs) have paid to John Mitchel, brother of the deceased, Peter Knot, Gabriel, Eliakim Wardell, John Chamberlin, John West, Lidy Perker, Elizabeth Parker, Joseph Wardell Jr., William Brinley, George Allen, Silsa Cooke, 14 pounds 19 shillings, 11 and § pence, Aug. 26, 1724.

The mother of Elizabeth (Mitcheli-John Eaton was one of the adminis-

The mother of Elizabeth (Mitchell, shou) Edwards was Mary Mitchell, who as widow and relief of James Mitchell of Elizabeth Co., Essex, made her will Dec. 30, 1684; all my worldly goods to my four sons Jacob, John, William and Nathaniel equality to be divided, to Nathaniel 40 shillings; daughter Elizabeth. Executor Andrew Hampton, tailor; Witnesses, Edward Gay, Steven Crane (Jiber B. p. 355), James Mitchell, abovesaid, witnessed will of Ebenezer Cooke. Jacob Mitchell, son of James and Mary, mar 355). James Mitchell, abovesaid, wituesed will of Ebenezer Cooke. Jacob Mitchell, son of James and Mary, married Mary Morse, daughter of Robert Morse, learned from will of Jacob's wife Mary made March 2, 1724, in which she gives right and title of lands in Elizabeth Town or elsewhere, derived from father Robert Morse by deed of February 3, 1701, to sons William and Richard Broadwell (Mary Morse became wife of William Broadwell). No executor pamed. Wilnesses—Ebenezer Lyon, A. Ladder, William Richardson. Proved May 14, 1726. (Liber A. p. 355.)
Cathrile (Webley) Edwards bad a sister Ann Webley, married Richard Chambers of Shrewsbury, a marlner, and June 23, 1731, Ann, as his widow, gave a bond as admicistratrix of his estate, Philip Edwards fellow bondsman: (Liber B. p. 102).
Richard Chambers was son of John Chambers of Shrewsbury, N. J., joiner, and wife Mary, whose first child, John Chambers, was born in Whitby, Yorkshire England, and next child.

and wife Alary, whose first child, John Chambers, was born in Whitby, Yorkshire, England, and next child, Richard Chambers was born in London, St. Martine, England, and thenext child, Mary Chambers, was born in Shrewsbury, N. J.; so also were the next children William Chambers, Susanna Chambers, Thomas Chambers and Hamber Chambers.

ed 82; Elizabeth, his wife, died 1762, aged 67.

Philip Edwards buried in same church yard Feb. 24, 1740. This Philip Edwards had a sister Naomi Edwards (daughter of Abljab and Naomi Edwards), who was alive July 5, 1723, for on that date she signed, as Asomi Edwards, the marriage certificate of John Mattocks Denn and Leah Woolley, as has been given. Also slive in 1785, when she signed the marriage certificate of her daughter.

Nacmi Edwards, married after 12; 1708, John Corlies (George) b. Shrewsbury, N. J. 1; Inno; 1692; he died between 1745 and 1750.

Children of John Corlies and Naomi

died between 1745 and 1750.
Children of John Corlies and Naomi (Edwards) were:

1. James Corlies married Mary (Woolley, daughter of William and Ruth (Lippincott) Woolley); Mary's father, William Wooley, made his will March 4, 1761, mentions children of his daughter Mary Corlies, as Elizabeth who married Jacob Hance, Margaret who married Michael Price, William, Mary, James, and George Corlies.

· (To be continued.)

QUAKER FAMILIES OF R. I. NICHOLS.

Image b. near Newport, R. I. 1748, m. Anna Boone of that State b. 1764. Were members of Friends Society and emigrated early to New Jerusalem, settling "at Nichols Corners," now Milo Center, Yates Co., N. Y. Meetings of Society often held at their house. Isaac b. near Newport, R. I. 1748, m.

oug son George B. who m. Rebecca, daughter of Richard Henderson. He d. leaving, two children, Rebecca, and Hennish. His widow m. Nehemah. Haplee (Rapelye), of Dondeo, N. Y. Alexander m. Polly daughter of John Chambers, and had four children. Josiah G. b. 1800, m. Betsey daughter Melchior Wagener. Lived Milo Center where ho d. 1860, and she d. 1846, aged 41. They had Joel D. who d. in California. Charles L. b. 1829 m. Hattio, daughter of Hermao Briggs. He was a soldier in war of the Rebellion, 1926. N. Y. Vola., under Capt. Days. Susan M. who m. Darma Alleu, lawyer. Lived some years Janesville Wis, where she d. 1868, aged 31, leaving only son Louis, (Mr. Allen m. Mary daughter of Richard Henderson. Lived at George Nichols homestead, Milo Center, and lind four children, (1) Mary Ann m. Leonard Spooner, had one son. (2) Cynthia J. m. Myrow Del'ny, a Methodist minister of New Jersey, had two daughters.

two daughters.
(3), Alonza H. m. Amanda Nichols, was a furmer at Milo Center, had one

daughter.
(4). Samuel C. (or B?) soldier of 148th Rugt. Eilled at Gettysburg.
(5). Alexander Jr. m. Detorah Gardner, moved to Mason, Mich., bad one son. Alexander S. m. Frances B, daughter of Richard H. Hathaway, of Mason.

daughter of Richard H. Hathaway, of Mason.
Loring G. b. 1822 m. Charlotte, daughter of Lebens B. Gulle, of Mho, a farmer; had Lebens, Audrew, Mioerva, and Dora.
Benjamin lived monarried, and d. at Mito, aged about 80.
Jacob, m. Ablgall, daughter of Jonathan Bolsford. Lived near Himrocks, later at Milo Center, and d. near Penn Yau. They were Friends of genuine moral worth. Had a daughter Ann. who m. Joel Davis, and their only daughter was adopted by Jacob and his wife, and d. in early womanhood.

L. B. C.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

6323. INGRAHAM—There were two William Ingrahams in Boston early. One married Elizabeth——, and had Relecca, b. Sept. 26, 1653; Edward, b. June 15, 1657; Hannab, b. June 15, 1659. Who was Elizabeth——? The other married Mary Barstow, and had several children, among them. Williams. several children, among them, Will-fam, Jeremiah and Mary. This Will-iam Ingraham I suppose was son of Richard, and brother of Jaret. Could the other William have been brother of Richard?-M. N.

6324. PRESTON—Daniel Preston is mentioned in will of Christopher Gibson of Boston, 1674, as an executor, and his wife is called "rister Preston." How was she related? Was she a sister of Christopher Gibson?—M. N.

6325. RUMNEY MARSH—Where was Rumney Marsh, which is frequently mentioned in the old Boston records? —M. N.

6326. RANDALL—Who was the husband of Mary Randall, mentioned in will of Stephen French, of Weymouth, as his sister? He also mentioned "brother Searle". Who was this? Who was Stephen French's wife?—M. N.

8327. ROGERS—Who was John Rogers of Weymouth, who was administrator on the estate of Edward Scarle of Weymouth, 1693?-M. N.

FARR-Eleazer Farr married Mary Preston, daughter of Daurel, of Dorchester, May 28, 1662. Their son, Gloson Farr, had wife Rebecca. Who was she? Can anyone tell me if they are descendants?—M. N.

6329. SEARLE. SEALE—Rebecca Searle or Seale, of Edward, married, May 28, 1662, Jarett Ingraham, of Rich-ard. Edward's wife was Rebecca—, who died in Rehoboth, 1664. World like her maiden name. Was she Re-hecca Gibson?---M. N.

6330. SEARLE.—Who was Nathaniel Searle, of Little Compton, R. I, who married Sarah Rogers, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pabodie) Rogers, in 1694? He was born 1602, died Feb. 5, 1750. She was born 1678, died Jan. 19, 1770. A John Rogers was administrator on estate of Edward Sale or Searle of Weymouth, Mass.. In 1603. Is this the same John? This Edward had a son Nathantel. Can any one identify him?—M. N.

6381. INGRAHAM Can any one tell me the place and death of William Ingraham, who married Mary Baratow, in 1656. In 1706 he deeded lands in Rehoboth to his nephew Obadian, so of his brother Jarett, calling himself into of Swansea. A William fugraham was at Stonington. Conn., in 1707. Is this the same William?—M. N.

Сивновоцои oss2. Chiborough and Mary Jugra-ham, who were married at Swausea, Mass., Dec. 8, 1687? Samuel Chebor-ough is called of Stonington, Coun.— M. N.

Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN SESSION OF CONFERENCE ON RURAL PROGRESS.

The fourth annual conference, under the auspices of the Rhode Island League for Rural Progress, opened its first session at the town hall Monday evening under the auspices of Aquiducek Grange.

A short liferimal reception was tendered the mealests and other west.

A short bloomal reception was tendered the speakers, and other prominent men and their wives, early in the evaning, after which Mr. J. Overton Peckhain, Master of Aquidneek Grange, opened the meeting with words of greeting and welcome.

Frank E. Marchant of West Kingston, Master of the R. J. State Grange and chairman of the meeting, was then introduced, and said that it seemed to hum most litting that the first meeting. and chairman of the meeting, was then introduced, and said that it seemed to him most fitting that the first meeting of the Conference should be held in a Grange hall, especially as this is the year and month of the 20th anniversary of the Grange in Rhodo' Island. The first important work of this organization was the establishing of the R.

Brist Important work of this organiza-tion was the establishing of the R. I. Agricultural College.

The purpose of the Conference was not only to advance the cause of agri-culture and for the progress and up-building of the rural districts but for the common welfare of town and country alike.

Mr. Marchant then introduced the president of the Kingston College of

of the Kew Jerusalem, and had a their discrete field were:

All Marchant then introduced the president of the Kingston College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arta, Dr. Howard Edwards, who presented the author, "The Principal Problem in Isaac d. 1829, and his wife d. 1838.

Their children were:

George m. Hamail Green, and had

Still Another.

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course at the College than an agricultural one and that, atrange to relate, the farmers were not so interested in the College as were their city neighbors. He thought it all came from a lack of respect for their calling. He could not see why farmers should not be as well educated, especially in their own calling, as were lawyers, ministers, etc.

Dr. Homer J. Wheeler, professor of geology and agricultural chemistry and

geology and agricultural chemistry and director of the Experiment Station at Kingston, was the next speaker, and presented his subject, "The Principal Problem in Agricultural Investigation," in an able manner. When Dr. Whiceler first came to Rhode Island in 1889, he was dismayed to see so many barren fields, uncultivated farms, and so much waste land. The Experiment Station is ever ready to give information and advice in regard to phosphates and crops and to visit any portion of the State for the purpose of demonstrating the knowledge they have gained through practical experiments at the College.

ing the knowledge they have gained through practical experiments at the College.

Konyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and a former president at Kingston, was next introduced and presented in an interesting manner the subject of "The Grange and Roral Progress." Rhode Island, Mr. Butterfield said, was the first State to organize the State League for Rural Progress, which stood for the betterluent of the country districts.

The Grange has proved a most helpful adjunct, by bringing together many people with a common interest, by presenting before the meetings helpful and instructive subjects, and the advice and experience of agricultural expenses from other States.

The speakers were uearly all old friends of the Grangers and received a hearty welcome. The half was comfortably filled and the audlence attentive and appreciative. Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton Granges were largely represented and delegates were also present from out of lowy Granges

largely represented and delegates were also present from out of town Granges and from the Newport Horticultural Society.

Palm Sunday was observed at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel by a special sermon on the day by Rev. Latta Gris-wold and by special music. Numerous large palms made a most effective setting. During the processional and the recessional, the vested choir carried branches of paint. The congregation filled the church.

Mr. Reginald Norman had quite an unpleasant experience Studay evening in trying to reach his bome at Black Point. Peckham Ave., through which he traveled, is in a very bad condition, and while near the home of the late Nathaniel Peckham his bottomobile became stalled by acquired that he was came stailed so seriously that he was obliged to shaudon it and walk to his home, from whence he returned with his head man and a pair of horses and succeeded in drawing the car out of the

The monthly social evening of the Epworth League was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward Wednesday and was well attended. Mrs. J. Osear Peckham, who is super-Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham, who is super-intendent of this department, presented a number of entertaining games, Prizes were awarded to Mr. Ward's two younger daughters, the Misses A. Sarab and May Ward. A number of nucleal selections by Miss Sadie I. Peckham were most favorably received; also dicts by Miss Peckham and Mr. also duets by Miss Peckham and Mr. John H. Peckham.

Mr. Frank Lewis, who has been in ill health the past uine weeks, is just getting about again, sithough he does does not gain very rapidly in strength. He has been suffering with the grip and other complications.

Mr. Alfred Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, who left in Janu-ary for Jamestewn. Virginia, is home on a short vacation. He has been engaged in carpentering on the Exposition grounds.

On Easter Sunday at the Berkeley Chapel, morning prayer will be read at 10 a. m. and at 11 o'clock there will be an administration of Holy Com-munion. There will also be a special evering service at 7.30. At St. Mary's

at 10.45 a. m. there will be Holy Comat 10.45 a.m. there will be Holy Com-munton and a sermon by the rector, Rev. Allen Jacobs. At 2.30 p. m. there, will be Holy Communion and sermon at Holy Gross Chapel, when Mr. Ja-cobs will preach. At 6.30 p. m. there will be a children's Recital and Song Service at St. Marv's Kv. the Sunday Some a children's Recital and Song Service at St. Mary's By the Sunday School children of Mr. Jacob's two parlshes. The usual services will be held at the Methodist / Episcopal Church with the addition in the evening of an Easter Missionary Concert.

Under the auspices of the Middle. Order the auspices of the Midule-town Epworth League, the Ports-mouth Dramatic Club will give for their third production, the play, "Val-ley Farm," at the Middletown town hall on Thursday evening.

The business meeting of the Altar Guild of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, held on Monday afternoon with Mra. Engene Sturtevant, resulted in the election of Mrs. J. Overton Peckham as president, Mrs. Zabriskle as vice president, and Mrs. Howard S. Peckham as accretive and treasurer. bam as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 23rd inst.; also Mr. and Mrs. James Willis Peckhain on the 9th inst.

Mr. Charles A. Peckham, who broke his leg on Feb. 16, has been making favorable progress toward recovery and bopes to be able to take a few steps next week.

Mrs. William Clarence Peckham, Master Harold Peckham, and Miss Grave Evelyn, who have been spend-ing the winter in Florida and who genmix the wither in Prorida and who generally return the first of April, will remain much longer this year. Mr. Peckham will return, however, at the usual time and will be accompanied by Messrs. Arthur L. Peckham and E. Marion Peckham, who have been South the past six weeks.

The Thursday evening session of Aquiducck Grange was devoted to the initiation of three new members. The social hour was devoted to progressive whilst. Refreshments were served.

Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island

--AND--

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

March 27, 1907.

The announcement is made with deep regret of the death on March 20, 1907, in the city of New York, of the Honorable James Mitchell Varnum, vice president of this Society. Faueral services, to which the attendance of members is hvited, will be held at Grace Church, New York, on SATUR. DAY morning, March 30, 1907, at 10 o'clock.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, GEORGE W. OLNEY, 8-30-1 w Secretary

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING. Licensing Stationary Engineers and Firemen

House of Representatives, Providence, March 29, 107. The Committee on Labor Legislation of the House of Representatives will bear all-per-sons interested in House Bill 82, entitled "An Act Relating to Licensing Stationary Engineers and Firemen,"

in Committee Room 392, State House, Providence, on WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1807, upon the rising of the House, BAITH, Chaleman, THOMAS F. KEARNEY, Acting Cierk. 3391w

Probate Court of the Town of New 1 Shoroham, R. L., March 4th, 1907.
Estate of John R. Littlefteld.
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Tenament of John E. Littlefteld, late of said New Horoham, deceased, in presented for probate, and the sains is received and referred to the first day of April, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Kenport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, 8-16-3w Clerk.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EX-CHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Blands Island, at the close of business, Murch 22, 1907.

RESOURCES. RESOURCES. DOLLARS. \$421,79 JL 1000 mm of the control of the contr

LAWYUL MONEY BESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie 27,640 28 Legal-lender notes 3,550 00 Redemption find with U. S. Treas-urer (5 per cent, of circulation) Due from U. S. Treasmer, other than 5 per cent, redemption fund 5,000,00 1,000 00

 t LIABILITIES.

Cupital stock pild in \$100,000 to Surplus famil Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes poid National Fank notes outstanding 50,500 to Date to other National Hanks 1,138 45 ton to Trusk Companies and Savings Banks 1,200 to Trusk Companies and Savings Banks 1,200 tradividend lengths subject to check 200,159 47 Edwind certificates of deposit 13,454 43 Certified chacks for money borrowed 50,000 00

\$663,0 1 57

\$663,001.67

Total
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, George H, Froud, Cushier of the abovemained bank, do solemnly swear that the
above Antenned Is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.
GEORGE H, PROUD, Cushier.
Subscribed and sworm to before me this 27th
any of Min ch, 1897.
PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Notary Public. Correct—Atlest: Filward A. Brown, David Bramson, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

Court of Protate, Middletown, R. I., March I. A. D. 1997.

J. YDIA M. WARD, the Guardian of the person and cante of HAZEI, RUENTON WARD, minor, presents to this Court her petition, in writing, representing that said minor is selred and possessed of an undivided one-glutearth part and interest in two tracts of fand situated in said Middletown and bounded thus:

eighteenth part and interest in two tracts of bund situated in add Middletown and bounded thus:

The first fractistocated on Prospect avenue, has buildly a said improvements thereone contains about ten acres and is bounded North, by Prospect avenue and land of the late George E. Ward, West, by hand of David Penbody; South, by land of the Helrs of John Peckhann, and Past, by land—of Arnold B. Still, or however bounded.

The second fract is located on Taradise avenue, has buildings and improvements thereon, contains about four acres and is bounded on the South by hand of Frederick Backer, and on the East by land of said Barker, and on the East by land of said Barker, and on the East by land of seid Barker, and on the East by land of seid bearer of the result with a bounded west, by Paradise avenue, or however otherwise bounded, and praying that she may be nuthorized and ompowered to sell the Interest of her said ward in said described two parcels of real estate at private sale, for not less than Four Hundried Dollars, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

ingeous investment of the processor.

sale.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Tour Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April next, A. D. 197, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof the published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT I. CHASE, ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Conrt of Probate, Middletown, R. f., March 18, A. D. 1907.

YDIA M. WARD, the Guardian of the person and estate of ROWENA FOWLER WARD, minor, presents to this Court her petition, in writing, representing that said minor is selzed and possessed of an undivided one-eighteenth part and interest in two tracts of land situated in said Middletown and bounded thus:

eighteenth part and interest in two tracts of land strusted in said Middletown and bounded land strusted in said Middletown and bounded land strusted in said Middletown and bounded. The first tractis located on Prospect avenue, has buildings and Improvements thereon contents about ten acres and is bounded. Sorth, by Frospect avenue has it land of the late George E. Ward, west, by land of David Peachtain, and East, by land of the Helra of John Peachtain, and East, by land of Arnold B. Smith, or however bounded.

The second tract is located on Paradise avenue, has building sand improvements thereon, continns about four acres and is bounded on the South by land of Friedrick Barker, and on this Fast by land of said Barker. North, by land of Edward J. Peachtain, and west, by Paradise exenue, or however otherwise hounded, and praying that she may be authorized and empowered to sell the interest of her said ward in said described two paveets of real esiste at private sale, for not less than Four Humfael Dollars, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous lovestment of the proceeds of such said.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

safe on the process of success of success of the safe of the the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town timit in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April next, A. D. 180, and that acides thereof be published for four-time days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Cierk.

Produte Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. J., March 4th, 1907, }
Estate of Francis Willis.

Probute Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. 1., March 4th, 1907.}

Estate of Francis Willis, net. of Shoreham, R. 1., March 4th, 1907.}

ALTON II. MOTT, Administrator, c. t. a. d. b. n., on the estince of Francis Willis, into of said New Shorehum, deceased, presents his petition, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debt which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his feature of said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his death, was selected and presented of all that death, was selected and presented of all that death, was selected and presented of all that death, was selected and together with all the buildings and Improvements thereon, eliunted and described as follows: Southerly, parily on the public highway, and parily on hand of the United States Government; Westerly, parily on the public highway, and parily on land of Christopher E. and John C. Champlin, and Fasterly, parily on land of said Christopher E. and John C. Champlin, and parily on the mibile highway, or however otherwise has same may be bounded or described.

And further representing, that, by a safe of only so much of said tradested as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those in-tensel director.

And praying that he may be authorized to the right of dover of linuman L. Willist therein, or Formuch therefore in published for lourieen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and a week, in the Newport Mercury, once a week, in the Court of the Newport Mercury, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, once a week, in the Court of the Newport Mercury.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. L. March 4th, 1807.

Estate of Siles N. Littlefield.

REQUEST in writing is made by Remains E. Littlefield, only child of Siles N. Littlefield, into of said New Shoreham, deceased intestate, that she, Itenama E. Littlefield of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person may be suppointed Administrative of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the first day of April, 107, at 20 clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shorehum, for consideration; and R is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Nemport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN.

3163w Clerk. D

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE,

design the state of the state o

WILLIAM S. MOTT, Executor,

She—Do you like a gored skirt?
He (diplomatically)—That depends
on whose skirt is gored!—New Orleans
Times-Democrat.

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The most modern and up to date House in the City.

A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Gúests.

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Apply to 2-8 CORNELIUS MORIARTY, Prop'r.

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THE CLIFFS, 2 for 5 Cents.

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If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The preacriptions that were on fleat Heath & Co.'s are how on the strong office. Flore opicial repairing of all kinds. Uculist's prescriptions given personal attention.

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Rates, \$3 up. Special Rates by the Week. 2-24 P. H. WISWELD, Prop. Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Batate Agent.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shorelam, R. L., March 18, 1807.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Problem of the court of the town of New Shorelam, Administrator of the estate of CORA A. PAYNE, late of said New Shorelam, deceased, and hes given hond according to her.

All persons having claims against asid estate are hereby notified to fix the sense in two office of the circk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hercof.

J. ELMER PAYNE.

J. ELMER PAYNE, Administrator. A Full Line of all the

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Improved Varieties

AND

FORTSALE_BY

Fernando Barker.